

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 95.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1919.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

AT UNION SERVICE

Central Union Was Filled With
Worshippers.

THE SERMON AND MUSIC

Eloquent Discourse By Rev. G. L.
Pearson—Acknowledging Good
Gifts—The Other Churches.

There was an imposing, an inspiring
gathering for the Union Thanksgiving
service at Central Union church yester-
day forenoon. The main auditorium
was completely filled and the gallery
was occupied by a couple of hundred
worshippers. There were combined
the congregations of Central Union,
First Methodist and Christian churches
and it seemed that all of the members
who were able to leave home were



REV. G. L. PEARSON.

present at the service. Besides there
were delegations from Kamehameha,
from Chinese schools and missions and
churches and from Kawaiahae Semi-
nary and Kamehameha Girls' School.
The Palama chapel was well represented.
It was an outpouring of church as
well as other people for Thanksgiving.
The music was grand. There were
seventeen voices in the choir and for
instruments there were the great pipe
organ, a viola and a piano. Besides
the singing of hymns there were an-
them and special numbers. The organ
postlude was something fine and did
not escape notice and favorable com-
ment. For the offertory there was a
solo by Mr. Wichman. The choir direc-
tor, Professor Yardley played the
viola for the opening of the service.
Miss Leighton, Miss Halstead, Miss
Hall, Mrs. Judd, Mrs. Damon, Miss
Clymer, Miss Johnson and the other
ladies were in fine voice. Mr. Lambert
was at the piano. The church was
simply yet very prettily decorated for
the occasion. Live green predomi-
nated.

In the pulpit were Rev. D. P. Bir-
nie, Rev. G. L. Pearson and Rev. T.
D. Garvin. The sermon was by Mr.
Pearson. The other pastors took part
in the service. The offering was for
the Strangers' Friend Society and was
a large one. After the doxology the
Lord's Prayer was repeated in unison.
Prayer was offered by the Central Union
Pastor and two psalms were read
responsively. There was then a scrip-
ture reading by Rev. Mr. Garvin.

The sermon was a masterpiece in
devotion and oratory. The new Metho-
dist pastor is a remarkably rapid and
a very effective talker. He occupied
nearly an hour in the delivery of his
sermon and had the closest attention
from beginning to end. Naturally the
general theme of his discourse was
Thanksgiving and gratefulness. He
first spoke of the common blessings
of life made common to all by their
unvarying presence. These were
health, the light, the air, the pleasant
surroundings of the home and the daily
life, the general material prosperity.
Then came reference with deep ear-
nestness to the best of all good things—
the spiritual gift to mankind—com-
munion with the Maker; the sustaining,
ennobling companionship of the sacred
Love of the Christ. The speaker de-
picted in a most vivid manner the old
order in this land—idolatry, immorality.
Next the other side was flashed
to the hearers—the bringing of the
Gospel by self-sacrificing men and
women, the advance of the lessons of
the Bible, the transformation of the
people, the establishment of righteous-
ness. Education, cultivation, charity,
higher life, obtain and spread. There
was much and there is much for which
to be thankful. The realm of opportu-
nity opens a vista for which honest
and well-meaning servants of the Mas-
ter should be continually grateful.
And with all that has been done here,
with the evidence of the accomplish-
ment of wondrous tasks all about,
there yet remains local opportunity for
effort, for toil, for exertion that should
give satisfaction and joy and delight.
For Christianity itself, for the favor
shown to Christian nations, all should
be thankful. The Christian nations are
blessed and there comes to them from
India, from China, from Japan, from
Dark Africa, the invitation to confer
for the welfare of the soul, to teach

the straight and narrow way. For
music, for daily pleasure, for exten-
sion of life, for peace and the pros-
pects of peace, grateful acknowl-
edgment should be readily and willingly
made. Rev. Mr. Pearson's discourse
was replete with Biblical references
and had several quotations from hymns
and poems. As a sermon it was a treat
and for directness and diction and
thought and delivery was something
to be remembered.

There was a very large congregation
at St. Andrew's and the sermon by
Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, who is himself
such a worker was one to urge on all
engaged in doing good, all desiring to
labor for light where there is darkness,
to assist in dispelling life clouds and
surrounding discouraging conditions
with the sunshine of hope. There were
many visitors and the church was
beautifully decorated. The music, with
Mr. Wray Taylor at the organ was the
finest for several years. The solos
were by Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Mrs. C. B.
Cooper, Mrs. Geo. J. Ross, Ernest Ross,
W. L. Stanley and Chas. Booth.

MR. JONES SURE

Assured Annexation Will
Be Accomplished.

Cause Gaining Strong Friends—Mr.
Rithet—Port Costa New Refinery.
Honolulu's New Bank.

P. C. Jones and wife arrived back
home from San Francisco by the Cop-
tic. Mr. Jones is more confident than
ever before that the annexation of Ha-
waii by the United States will be ac-
complished without delay. He found
the sentiment for closer political union
almost unanimous in San Francisco
and every eastern gentleman with
whom he conversed favored the policy.
The matter seems to have been taken
up by the people and lawmakers every-
where within the past few months. On
the way from here to San Francisco
with Congressman Cannon, Mr. Jones
was told by the member of the house
that there was almost a certainty of
the treaty being taken up by the Sen-
ate early in January. It will be about
the first thing considered after the or-
ganization of Congress.

The Honolulu man was in San Fran-
cisco when the Chronicle published the
New York Herald. The Call received
cast on annexation, together with the
canvass given in the Advertiser this
morning. Now the Call, which has
been publishing libels on the islands
for some months announced recently
that it had succeeded at great expense
in effecting a news connection with the
New York Herald. The Call received
all this matter relating to annexation
from its New York associate in the
news business, but failed to print it
in San Francisco. For this it was
taken sharply to task by many public
men and by the Examiner and openly
charged with suppressing news at the
dictation of certain San Francisco men
inimical to annexation.

Mr. R. P. Rithet, who lately reached
the Coast from the East reported that
he found annexation sentiment grow-
ing everywhere. He had succeeded in
making a convert out of one United
States Senator and it came about in
this way: Mr. Rithet and the member
of the Upper House met on a railway
train and the talk drifted to the mat-
ter of the islands. The Senator said
he had not given the topic much at-
tention, but did not think very well
of the annexation project. He saw no
particular reason for considering it.
Said Mr. Rithet: "Well, Senator, I
think you will listen and think a little
when I tell you I am a member of a
company that has just bought a half
million dollars worth of machinery in
your state for a plant to be erected on
the Pacific coast for the purpose of re-
fining raw Hawaiian sugar." After a
little further talk the Senator made
the statement that he was satisfied he
should vote for the treaty and his
name, hitherto in the doubtful list,
now appears in the New York Herald's
"Aye" column.

Senator Perkins, of California, at the
strong and pressing request of his con-
stituents and after carefully investigat-
ing for himself, has come out staunchly
for annexation.

The refinery now being built at Port
Costa, California, will handle 60,000
tons of the '98 crop of the islands. This
is in addition to the manufacture of
beet sugar. This Port Costa refinery
company has a capital of \$2,500,000 and
among the gentlemen in the director-
ate are: Messrs. Rithet, Spalding, Fair-
child, Cooke, Louis Schloss and Mc-
Near. Mr. Jones says that 90,000 tons
of Hawaiian '98 sugar will go to New
York.

Mr. Jones, as stated a few days ago,
has made all arrangements for the
opening of his bank here January 1.
It will be called the Bank of Hawaii,
Ltd., and will have \$400,000 capital,
of which \$300,000 will be paid up at once.
P. C. Jones, E. A. Jones and Clarence
Cooke will conduct the banking busi-
ness. Another man will be placed in
charge of the affairs of the Hawaiian
Safe Deposit and Investment Company.
The new corporation will be given its
charter under the act of 1884, which
will confine it strictly to the banking
business. Among those to be interest-
ed: P. C. and E. A. Jones, C. M. Cooke,
Clarence Cooke, Castle & Cooke, Brew-
er & Co., J. B. Atherton, Alex. Young,
H. Waterhouse and McCandless Bros.
Mr. Jones brought with him a sample
of the lithographed check to be used.
Business will be done with all parts
of the world, with Wells-Fargo of San
Francisco and New York as agents at
those places.

FOR ANNEXATION

Administration Makes Satisfactory
Poll of Senate.

TWO THIRDS VOTE IS ASSURED

Little Hope That the Question Will
Be Settled Before New
Year's.

NEW YORK, November 11.—The
Herald's Washington correspondent
says: The ratification of the Hawaiian
annexation treaty by the United States
Senate is assured. The Administration
has made a poll of the body and Presi-
dent McKinley is satisfied that more
than two-thirds of the Senators will
vote for ratification.

The treaty is in excellent shape for
prompt action. It was fully considered
by the Senate Committee on Foreign
Relations, reported to the Senate and
placed on the calendar with practically
the unanimous indorsement of the
committee.

I am told that it is the purpose of
Chairman Davis in the first executive
session to ask that a day be set for
taking up the treaty, and that its con-
sideration be continued until it is dis-
posed of, believing that its ratification
can be reached before the adjournment
for the holidays. The elastic rules of
the Senate, which place no check on
debate, will, however, probably prevent
action at so early a date. Ratification
during the early part of the year is
confidently expected.

In his message to Congress the Presi-
dent will set the ball in motion by pre-
sents as strongly as possible the ar-
gument for annexation. He will show
that the treaty has already been rat-
ified by the Hawaiian Senate, and that
only the action of the United States
Senate is required to add the islands
to our territory.

The most potent opposition will come
from Claus Spreckels and the sugar
trust influence. Pacific Coast influence
is divided, and as most of the Senators
from that portion are in favor of the
treaty, Senator White of California is
expected to lead the opposition to it in
the Senate.

These are the Senators the President
is assured will vote for the treaty:

Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Baker, Bur-
rows, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Clark,
Cullom, Daniel, Davis, Deboe, Elkins,
Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger,
Gear, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Haw-
ley, Heitfeld, Hoar, Jones of Nevada,
Kyle, Lodge, McBride, McLaurin, Mc-
Millan, Mandle, Mason, Morgan, Mor-
rill, Murphy, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins,
Pettus, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of
New York, Pritchard, Proctor, Quay,
Rawlins, Roach, Sewell, Shoup, Smith,
Spoonner, Stewart, Teller, Thurston,
Turner, Turpie, Warren, Wellington,
Wetmore, Wilson, Wolcott.

Those who are still undecided are:
Butler, Gorman, Kenney, Harris, Mal-
lory, Martin, Mitchell, Turley.
Those believed to be opposed to the
treaty are: Bacon, Bate, Berry, Caf-
fery, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Faulkner,
George, Gray, Jones of Arkansas, Lind-
say, McEnery, Mills, Pasco, Pettigrew,
Tillman, Vest, Walthall, White.

GERMANS IN CHINA.

Murder of German Missionaries Causes
Prompt Action.

NEW YORK, November 17.—A cable
to the Sun from Shanghai says: Ad-
miral Diederichs, commanding the Ger-
man Asiatic squadron, upon arrival in
Kiaochow bay, on the Shantung coast,
whither he had been ordered for the
purpose of obtaining satisfaction for
the recent murder of two German mis-
sionaries, found three forts occupied by
Chinese troops. He arranged his ships
opposite the forts and trained his guns
upon them. Then he sent an ultimatum
to the Chinese commander, calling upon
him to evacuate the forts in three
hours, after which he landed 600 men,
with six guns, who marched toward the
forts.

The Chinese watched sailors and ma-
rines for a few moments until they
became convinced that the "foreign
devils" were advancing in earnest, and
then the three garrisons bolted across
the hills behind the forts. The Ger-
mans quickly occupied the forts and
hoisted their flag, which was saluted
by the warships. The Chinese general
and his family alone did not flee and,
it is said, they received German pro-
tection.

Chinese officials here consider that
Germany, by landing an armed force
and capturing the forts, has committed

an act of war, but they do not believe
the Peking Government will treat it as
such. British and American warships
have been ordered to proceed to Kiaochow
bay to watch developments there. It
is said the region is immensely rich
in minerals. The harbor is one of the
best on the whole coast. It is believed
that the Germans intend to stay there.

SENATOR STEWART.

Says the Hawaiian Islands Will Be
Annexed.

The Chronicle of November 15, says:
United States Senator William H. Ste-
wart of Nevada arrived from Carson
yesterday and is a guest at the Palace
hotel for a few days. He has come on
a short business and pleasure trip and
expects to return to Nevada the latter
part of the week.

Senator Stewart has declared him-
self as a strong advocate of the annex-
ation of the Hawaiian Islands. He
said yesterday that, in his opinion, the
annexation of the islands would be ac-
complished without any material op-
position. He declared in most positive
terms that the annexation treaty would
pass the Senate at the coming session.
He is strongly in favor of the measure
himself.

CHOATE NAMED.

It Is Said He Will Be Offered a Cabinet
Position.

CHICAGO, November 13.—A special
to the Chronicle from Washington
says: It is considered likely that
Joseph H. Choate will enter President
McKinley's Cabinet as Attorney Gen-
eral. If he does it will be as the repre-
sentative of the independent element
in the Republican party in New York
State.

Choate's name has been presented to
the President for the post to be vacated
by Attorney General McKenna. It has
been under consideration by Mr. Mc-
Kinley and his most intimate advisers
for several days, and if the expecta-
tions of those who are urging it are not
disappointed, Choate's appointment
will be made public possibly as early
as next Monday.

WAR VERY NEAR.

That Is the Opinion of an English
Paper.

LONDON, November 13.—The Daily
Telegraph in an editorial on the "In-
flammable Condition of the Dispute
Between the United States and Spain,"
says "A rash act might at any mo-
ment bring a war which could mean
only ruin for Spain."

The paper forces that "the United
States will be bound to interfere to
stop the conflict in Cuba," but it re-
fuses to believe that the American peo-
ple will prefer a "sanguinary and bar-
ren victory over a gallant and exhaust-
ed nation," to "the unflinching laurels of
a humane mediator and Christian
peace-maker."

JAPAN ANGRY AT RUSSIA.

Aggression in Korea Is Causing Some
Trouble.

LONDON, November 15.—A special
dispatch from Shanghai says that seri-
ous tension exists between Japan and
Russia, owing to the latter's efforts to
control the Korean customs, and that
some of the leading Japanese ministers
are urging the adoption of strong mea-
sures, even to the extent of war with
Russia.

It is added, however, that Marquis
Ito discounts this step, and urges
instead that Great Britain, the
United States and Japan make joint rep-
resentations to Russia on the subject
of Korea.

PERKINS SAYS ANNEX.

Prominent Oaklanders Discuss Hawa-
ian Situation.

OAKLAND, November 12.—The an-
nexation of Hawaii was discussed to-
night at the meeting of the Starr King
Fraternity in the First Unitarian
church. The speakers included Sena-
tor Perkins, Sheldon I. Kellogg, H. E.
Highton, Horace Davis and John P.
Irish.

Senator Perkins, as the first speaker,
talked of the valuation and population
of the islands in the South Pacific, and
ventured the assertion that their an-
nexation was well worthy of the best
and deepest consideration of the Amer-
ican people.

YELLOW JACK.

The Situation Steadily Improving in the
South.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13.—
There was an increase in the number
of yellow fever cases today 11 being re-
ported. Edward C. Mitchell and Jennie
Collins died of the disease.

However the business situation is
steadily improving, as the country par-
ishes and surrounding States are grad-
ually relaxing their quarantine restric-
tions against the city. Refugees are
beginning to return to the city. The
Louisville and Nashville railroad has

put on its coast train again, and the
removal of the Texas quarantine on
Monday next will allow the Southern
Pacific and other roads to resume traf-
fic.

TALK OF REED'S RETIREMENT.

Efforts to induce the speaker to Re-
move to New York.

NEW YORK, November 17.—August
G. Payne, an intimate friend of Thomas
B. Reed, in this city, said today: "It
is true that the pressure of large com-
mercial interests have been brought to
bear on Mr. Reed to induce him to re-
tire from Congress and come to New
York. Other large interests, however,
demand that Mr. Reed should remain
at the capital. I have seen Mr. Reed
frequently of late, but the matter of his
coming to New York has not been men-
tioned in our conversations."

At Havana's Gates.

NEW YORK, November 16.—A Sun
correspondent in Havana cables: Since
the landing of General Blanco not a sin-
gle day has passed without two or
more engagements occurring within
sight of the capital. Havana is now in
a worse situation, owing to the repeat-
ed attacks upon its suburbs, than in
the days of General Weyler. No pro-
visions from the country enter the
city. We depend here for victuals
wholly upon the United States. The
milk we use is almost all condensed
or sterilized and imported from New
York. The meat and vegetables come
from Florida. As a matter of course,
all prices are very high, and adequate
nourishment is beyond the reach of the
poor.

Spain Is Poor.

LONDON, November 12.—Striking
evidence of Spain's financial straits is
furnished in the dispatch from the
Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail
cabled last night, saying the Spanish
Government finds it impossible to raise
£3,000,000 (\$15,000,000) by loan or tax-
ation to carry out its original naval
plans, and has decided to build two
new cruisers of 2,000 tons each. The
dispatch added that it is intended to
summon the Cortes as soon as possible
to vote credits for the building of more
men-of-war and the placing of more
powerful guns on board the existing
vessels.

England Losing Trade.

LONDON, November 13.—A series of
articles which is attracting much at-
tention, headed "Marching Backward,"
has been appearing in the Daily Mail.
The writer has shown that Great Brit-
ain is falling behind in the great in-
dustrial race and has demonstrated
how the United States, France and
Germany can show increased exports
to the amount of £25,000,000 in the 12
years from 1883 to 1895. It is further
proved that the imports of the United
Kingdom in the same period decreased
£9,000,000 (\$45,000,000).

Germany on Samoa.

LONDON, November 11.—The Berlin
correspondent of the Standard says:
The German Government has protested
against the enlargement of the Apia
district in the Samoan group by the
American Chief Justice, because its
revenue is obtained mainly from Ger-
man firms. Germany is determined to
protest emphatically against any ille-
gal interference in the administration
of the Samoan islands, and will cer-
tainly never recognize annexation by
the United States.

Pacific Mail Semi-annual Meeting.

NEW YORK, November 17.—At the
semi-annual meeting of the Pacific
Mail Steamship Company in this city
today a dividend of 1 per cent, pay-
able December 1st, was declared.
George H. Macy was elected a director
of the company, taking the place of the
late Joseph Richardson. Joseph Nel-
son was appointed secretary vice W. H.
Lane, resigned. The treasurer report-
ed \$1,227,470 available cash on hand.

Strike Prospects No Better.

LONDON, November 13.—While a
preliminary meeting of the representa-
tive striking engineers and the em-
ployers of the men will be held on
Monday next to settle upon the terms
of the conference arranged through the
mediation of the Board of Trade, the
execution of a speedy settlement of the
dispute is hardly more probable than
it was a week ago.

Wants an Arbitration Treaty.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—W.
Randall Cremer, the well known Eng-
lish advocate of international arbitra-
tion, is in the city for the purpose of
presenting to the members of the Sen-
ate a monster petition from the trades
organizations of Great Britain in favor
of the adoption of the treaty on the
subject.

LABOR OF FIELDS

Report on Toilers of Plantations a Feature.

THE NUMBERS AND CLASSES

Japanese Lead With Chinese Second—Mr. Goodale's Views—On Forestry—Attendance.

President Atherton was in the chair when the planters met again yesterday morning. In calling the meeting to order he made a brief address, expressing the hope that his administration would be marked by as much success and progress in the industry as that of his predecessor.

The first report was by Professor Maxwell on the manufacture of sugar. It was a technical paper very interesting to the planters.

At the conclusion of Mr. Giffard's paper on forestry he was, on motion of Mr. Davies, tendered a vote of thanks. Mr. Giffard dwelt upon the importance of preservation of trees for their utility in conserving water supply. He had corresponded with the United States Commissioner and made the recommendation that this Government engage the services of a forestry expert for a time. A special committee consisting of Professor Maxwell and Messrs. Giffard and Hackfeld was appointed to confer with the Minister of Interior on forest policy.

Following is an abstract of the report of the labor committee, presented by Mr. Atherton, the chairman:

Taking the average of the year through there were 21,764 laborers of all classes employed on sugar plantations. Of Japanese there were 6,109 contract and 5,285 free. Of Chinese 4,950 were contract and 1,911 free. Of Portuguese 369 were contract and 1,533 free. Of Hawaiians 430 were contract and 926 free. The remaining 416 were South Sea Islanders and a scattering of many nationalities.

Forty-five plantations reported that they were well supplied with laborers and six that they were not.

The numbers of desertions had been large during the year, principally of Japanese, accounted for by the majority of laborers being of that nationality. Managers reported that Japanese gave the most trouble, probably for the same reason.

The number of laborers whose contracts expired during the year was 2,017. As a rule they did not re-ship. Twenty-eight managers reported no difficulty in securing laborers, while 22 reported otherwise.

Average wages paid to laborers who re-shipped varied. Six plantations paid the lowest, \$13, and a few \$14. Others paid from \$17 to \$22 according to nationality. Portuguese who re-contracted received the highest wages, \$18 to \$22. Hawaiians came next.

From the answers received the committee estimated that 4,273 fresh laborers would be required from some source during the coming year. Including one large plantation not heard from and one small one these figures would be raised probably to an even 5,000.

Seventeen plantations preferred Japanese to any other labor, while six wanted all Chinese. A number of others preferred both together, while two plantations expressed a preference for Hawaiians only.

Mr. Atherton stated that his report was incomplete in some particulars for the reason that several planters had failed to reply to circular letters.

Mr. Goodale created a bit of a stir by his remarks on the manner in which the sugar men were forced to import and provide labor for the coffee plantations.

At the solicitation of all the members present Professor Maxwell agreed to continue in the chairmanship of the committees on Fertilization and Soils.

Mr. Davies introduced the subject of the small attendance at the Planters' meetings. He pointed out that those interested remaining away were missing something of great value. He presented a resolution on the subject and it was adopted at once. Messrs. Morrison, Baldwin, Atherton and others were fully in accord with the views of Mr. Davies. All agreed that the leading men on plantations should be present to hear the papers and discussions. Adjourned sine die.

PINEAPPLES.

The pineapple was cultivated by the Indians in tropical America previous to the advent of the Spaniards. Cortez found this fruit in common use among the natives when he invaded Mexico.

The plant is indigenous to portions of Mexico, as it is found growing wild upon the well drained meadows of the Coatzacoalcas river, and its tributaries on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and in other parts of the State of Vera Cruz, and in the States of Tabasco, Chiapas and Oaxaca, Mexico.

In Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica it grows wild in favorable locations. Costa Rica especially seems to be its natural home.

Besides the fruit being very delicious and wholesome, a fine wine and vinegar is made of the juice. The freshly expressed juice, as it begins to ferment, turns a rich color and is the favorite pulque of the natives—a most whole some refreshment and agreeable beverage except when the ferment is too strong. Not only is the fruit valuable but

the leaf furnishes a fibre of extraordinary strength and fineness, making it even more valuable than the fruit if properly extracted.

Fabric making is an industry almost lost, as no cloth is now made of it except by the Zapotec Indians, who by their careless and wasteful manner of separating the fibre produce a cloth much inferior to that formerly made.

A textile fabric as fine and beautiful as silk is made of this fibre. The fine cloth of various colors used by the upper classes among the Etecs was made of the pineapple fibre.

The cultivation of the pineapple on suitable land is simple and at a cost which brings remunerative returns on the fruit alone.

Every plant produces on an average 25 leaves; 10 leaves will average one pound, and one ton of leaves yields from 50 to 60 pounds of fibre.

In one year or eighteen months after the pineapple has been planted (according to variety, soil, and climate), three or four suckers form around the parent stock. These can be detached and planted and will produce an independent plant.

There are quite a number of varieties, but the most common are the La Reina or Morada, which produces the first year, first harvest ("plant"), 240 dozen per acre; second year ("soca"), 360 dozen, and the third year ("resoca") and the fourth year ("segunda resoca"), 240 dozen each. The La Reina weighs 3 to 4 pound each.

The La Esmeralda, or Pina Azucar, does not produce but seven-tenths of the yield of La Reina, the pines being the same weight. The Ameteca (the native Mexican variety), weighs but from 1 to 2 pounds, and yields about as much as Le Esmeralda. The Monserat weighs 3½ to 4½ pounds, and yields about the same as La Esmeralda. The Cayenne variety yields weighs from 6 to 7 pounds each and yields more than any with the exception of the La Reina. The La Esmeralda, Cayenne and Monserat keep bearing as late as November, but the fruit is not so numerous nor of as good quality as the main crop.

The fruit is cut with a long sharp knife, leaving the shoots on the plant. Before it begins to turn yellow it for export; for the home market it is cut as soon as the eye of the fruit is opened and its rind becomes of an orange color.

It is the custom to plant the land in corn in rows six feet apart, leaving a bank between the rows in which the suckers are planted, the corn row being used for beans, corn and catch crops for four years, when it is planted in pines and the old pine rows are given up to corn or beans.

For the choice, high-priced trade, it is probable that the Cayenne are the best variety.

When properly cut and packed the fruit will stand from 20 to 25 days shipping.

The United States consumes more than 100,000,000 pines per year, New York alone received from Cuba 80,000,000 in one year; and Baltimore 5,000,000 from the Bahamas and Jamaica.

The pineapple has only one pest or insect enemy and this only appears in old districts and almost entirely upon the Monserat variety. This is an insect which attacks the plant at its base, making a wound, which if not stopped renders the fruit unsalable, though fit for canning or syrup making. Proper weeding and the use of lime is an effectual preventive of this insect.

With proper cultivation and packing, Mexico could control this market on account of the superiority and fineness of the fruit.

In rich ground, with good cultivation, the pines will continue to yield profitably for eight years; in poorer ground from four to six years. Beyond a rough mulch of leaves in dry seasons, no fertilizer has ever been tried.

The pineapple needs no irrigation in the dry season, as it retains between its leaves about a pint of water, gathered from the dew and moisture of the air. It is thought of advantages to lightly stir the soil with a cultivator or mulch with leaves. Leaf mould is still better as it serves also as an enricher.—Philadelphia Record.

Settlement Music.

Professor Berger will not go to the leper settlement with the Board of Health. He will wait until after the Frawley season, when he will probably go up with Health Agent Reynolds. He will then take enough time to give advice and help to the poor unfortunate on Molokai, who are doing their best to learn music.

HOW TO CURE BILIOUS COLIC.

I suffered for weeks with colic and pains in my stomach, caused by biliousness, and had to take medicine all the while until I used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy which cured me. I have since recommended it to a good many people. Persons who are subject to bilious colic can ward off the attack by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms appear. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

HE SAW A MIRAGE

Starbuck's Master Tells of Strange Sight.

Phantom Ship in View for Five Minutes—Explanation Offered
By Captain Curtis.

The American ship Tillie E. Starbuck arrived at Honolulu from Newcastle October 23, and Captain Curtis succeeded in getting a letter aboard the mail steamer leaving that day. The letter was received by his family in Portland, and, among other interesting notes of the voyage, is the following remarkable story, written September 12, one week after the ship left Newcastle:

"Yesterday morning we saw a strange sight, which I cannot explain. The mate called me, and I went on deck at once. It was broad daylight, and clear as a bell all around. Away to the north and astern of us, was what appeared to be a large ship heading to the north. She was with her starboard side toward us, and everything on the mizzen and foremast were all right, as were also the jibs; but on the mainmast, the mainsail and lower topmast were missing. Her sails were lighted up as if a very bright light was shining upon them, and we thought at first that it was the sun coming up in the east; but, on looking, saw that the sun was yet under the horizon.

"The vision lasted about five minutes, and then entirely disappeared. I thought it might be a coal ship on fire, and thought of turning back; but, as there was no smoke or anything else to be seen, I changed my mind. Later, when the sun came up, we could see from aloft coming on behind us the British ship Vincent, that had been in company with us after leaving Newcastle. What the other was I do not know, unless it was the mirage of some ship raised up from the distance, with the red glow of the eastern sky upon her."

DOUBLE UPSET.

No Trouble to Dispose of Tantalus Lots at Fancy Figures.

There was very lively bidding on the Tantalus lots at noon yesterday. Chief Clerk Hassinger was auctioneer and he addressed a very large audience in the hall of the Executive building. The land went for nearly \$350 an acre—more than double the upset price. On one lot—secured by Judge Frear the bids were for several jumps \$100 each. All the land is in the vicinity of Senator Schmidt's. The table here given is a study in mountain realty values. An agents bid for L. A. Thurston. John F. Hackfeld was voted the luckiest buyer.

No.	Buyer.	Acre- age.	Bid.	Up- set.
2.	L. A. Thurston.	3.00	\$ 900	\$ 400
3.	A. C. Lovekin.	1.83	635	300
4.	J. G. Rothwell.	1.52	730	400
5.	Luther Wilcox.	.60	460	175
6.	Andrew Brown.	1.46	540	300
7.	Jas. B. Finney.	1.97	665	450
10.	C. F. Peterson.	2.43	530	300
11.	J. F. Hackfeld.	1.61	400	400
12.	H. Schultze.	2.20	345	400
13.	F. Harrison.	2.03	350	400
14.	A. V. Gear.	1.52	600	300
15.	Dr. C. B. Cooper.	1.15	610	200
16.	A. W. Carter.	.38	420	200
50.	W. F. Frear.	3.7	1,125	300
Total.			\$9,310	\$4,525

THREE JAILBIRDS.

A Little Roundup Made by Detective David Kaapa.

Yesterday morning, Detective Kaapa rounded up in the Police Station, three old jail birds who, for some weeks past, have been watched rather closely on account of suspicious movements.

The first of these was Pokini, who was caught on Hotel street, wearing the coat of one, Sakata, a Japanese hackman.

The second was Kahapukahi, who is supposed to have entered Officer Mohunohu's house on Nuuanu avenue and taken therefrom a coat.

The last was Kale Bolabola, who sold some tools to a Chinese blacksmith on King street. The detectives suspect that the tools were stolen and are now trying to find the person or persons from whom they were stolen.

Educational.

The Teachers' Committee of the Commissioners of Education met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of agreeing upon certain recommendations to be made to the Board today.

The regular weekly session will be held this afternoon instead of tomorrow, the usual time. The members of the Board have a great deal to be thankful for and hence, will suspend operations Thursday.

Progress Hall.

The public hall in the new Progress Block at the corner of Beletania and Fort street, will be something quite up to all the newest and best features of modern Honolulu. It will be of octagonal shape, with the distance of 63 feet from side to side. The seating

capacity will be about 1,000. There will be a fine little stage and there will be all necessary equipment and furnishings for dancing parties.

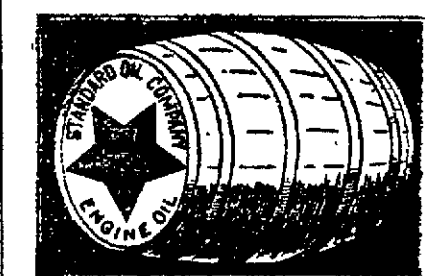
Inspection Tour.

Acting Commissioner of Agriculture, Allan Herbert, was a passenger for Hilo on the Kinau yesterday morning. It is his intention to make a complete tour of inspection of the coffee plantations of Hawaii. Before returning to Honolulu, Mr. Herbert will go to Samuel Parker's ranch, Mana, on a visit.

A new kind of cloth is being made in Lyons from the down of hens, ducks, and geese. Seven hundred and fifty grains of feathers make rather more than a square yard of light waterproof cloth.



High Grade Lubricating OILS.



ATLANTIC RED ENGINE.
Especially Adapted to Centrifugal Machinery and High Speed Engines.

CAPITOL CYLINDER.
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GRAPHITE COMPOUND.
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Containing nothing injurious to the leather; Strengthens it and prevents from slipping.

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Color Cards and Directions on application.

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SPECIAL IMPROVED

Aluminum Cane Knife

Which we have had manufactured for this market. It is light, well balanced, and specially tempered. The great success attained by the

NEW IMPROVED

Planters' Hoe

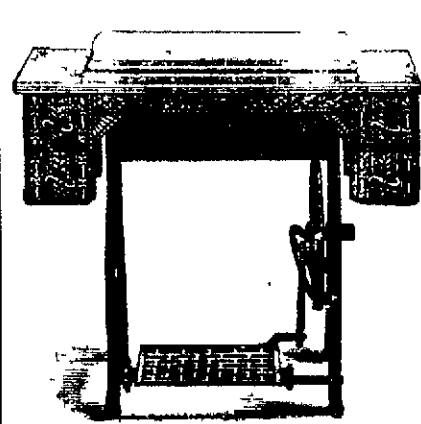
Gives us confidence to recommend this new Cane Knife. We have lately received a large supply of Carpenter's and Mechanics' Tools, Shelf Hardware, Portable Forges, Anvils, Vises, Road Scrapers; Stone, Blacksmith and Drill Hammers, Etc. Also a line of

Toledo Razor-Blade Pocket Knives.

KINDLY CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

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Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salt. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1897

LET US BE THANKFUL.

When the sun of Prosperity rises it warms us and we worship it and make some acknowledgment of it, even if we make no sacrifice. It is the animal or instinctive gratitude which comes after the cold winter of discontent and pinching times. But memories are short and that which we humbly receive at first as a rich gift, we soon regard as our own by right, and are willing to quarrel with Providence and our fellows, if we do not get it. Prosperity has great uses, but the experience of the world is, that the tares of its abuses quickly spring up and cover and exterminate its just uses. Since the dawn of civilization until now, "Prosperity" written across the annals of a nation, was in fact and in consequence, the death warrant of its virtues and character. Because it was only the prosperity of material things, the rank growth of trees, which bore no fruit and decayed. The problem of the larger or moral prosperity is now before the world. The pulpit shudders at the astounding growth of wealth, and the slower growth of charity. The enormous wealth of America, looking towards gospel missions, gives annually, through the Boston Board of Missions, for the enlightenment of the world, about the cost of keeping a battleship for a year.

Thanksgiving is gratitude to God, which largely finds its best expression in good works to men. The wire that reaches from the soul of man to the foot of the Throne carries no currents, unless it is grounded in the earth of the general good of humanity.

But let us be thankful. An old manuscript of the Dutch, preserved at the Hague says: "In 1644, the New Yorkers marched to Greenwich, Connecticut, and shot and burned alive five or six hundred Indians, including women and children. They then marched back to New York and sat down to a Thanksgiving dinner." (Magazine of American History, Vol. VIII).

In 1890, a rich man of America, having disposed by Will of his enormous wealth, among many charities, noted on a loose slip of paper: "as to the future I know nothing, but I believe that all is well. I hold a large trust for humanity and I now balance my books and dispose of the fund perhaps weakly and unwisely. I received it from men and I return it to them in a different distribution, made in honest faith." The Dutch New Yorkers of 1644, were the advanced guard of the inhumanity of their day. This millionaire of 1890, was the advanced guard of the humanity of his day. He lived in an air of thanksgiving.

On the physical side of our lives we are called upon this day to feast. Prudent engineers test their steam boilers for capacity and usefulness one day in each year. On this day we, with like prudence, test the capacity of our digestive apparatus and mark its reliability and usefulness for another year. Let us be, at least, as thankful as the hungry Turk at the siege of Plevna. A Russian in the assault, ran a bayonet into him. "Thank you," said the Turk: "it's the first thing I've had in my empty stomach for three days."

Let us be thankful that the price of sugar has been good. Let us be thankful that under a wise Providence the sugar crop of Cuba has been reduced a million of tons to our profit and use, though it involves war, pestilence and misery. Let us be thankful that Asiatic labor is still cheap, and that the select society of the "Brotherhood of Man" wisely and

with enlightened righteousness excludes several hundred millions of yellow men from the Order. Let us be thankful that two great nations have not gone to battle about an international dispute over immigration affairs; that the commerce of the Pacific is not under blockade; that cruisers are not keeping in port the ships that carry our sugars, with bankruptcy to our merchants and an angry crowd of idle and unfed men menacing our plantations. And let us be thankful that we have the finest climate in the world.

ANNEXATION.

If the news from Washington is reliable, the ratification of the treaty may be expected in a short time. Among the names of Senators who are said to favor annexation is that of Senator Daniel of Virginia. He has not been opposed to annexation heretofore, but was disposed to maintain the status quo and decidedly maintain American control over these Islands. If, as the N. Y. Herald states, he now favors immediate annexation, he has not so much changed his mind, but made up his mind on the subject. As he is a leading Senator on the Democratic side, we are inclined to believe that he will carry other Democratic Senators with him. His position in favor of ratification, if he has so taken it, is about the best news that comes to us.

If the leaders in the annexation movement in the Senate press the ratification of the treaty, early in December, the temper of the Senate will quickly develop itself. Even if no decisive action is taken, it will indicate whether there will be a fight for delay. If the Democratic Senators take the ground that they are opposed to annexation, but do not intend to obstruct "manifest destiny," we may see speedy action, unless the unexpected happens. Every one knows what mischief the "unexpected" can do, but we can only hope that it is not very rampant just now.

The debate of the Starr King Fraternity in San Francisco on the 11th, was interesting, as it brought out Senator Perkins. He was rather non-committal, and remarked with some temper that the planters here who are getting enormous dividends, ought not to be criticising American Congressmen.

Mr. Horace Davis made a strong point in stating that when Secretary Bancroft gave the order to the Navy which annexed California, he did not stop to consider the character of the population or the extent of desert land on the coast.

This, as we have repeatedly said in these columns, is the keynote of the American policy. The United States will take us, if they want us, and our social and racial conditions will count for absolutely nothing in the movement. The real issue is, do the Americans want us, and not whether we are fit to become a part of the great Republic. To hesitate on account of our mixed races, etc., is for the ostrich to stop at a few grains of sand, after he has greedily swallowed a dozen cobble stones.

THE PLANTERS.

It is extremely unfortunate that the Planting interest is the one prominent interest here, and will be so, until the coffee industry becomes its valuable ally. The planting interest must think so too, for as it is, it carries the majority of the people on its back, feeds them, clothes them, educates them and will in some way or another determine their future. The men who control such a vital industry have responsibilities which they never agreed to assume, but which are forced upon them nevertheless. The Planting interest is, so far as it can shape its own course, a purely business interest, quite content to attend to its own affairs, and keep away from all questions that do not concern

itself, takes its profits and leave to others the management of social questions, however important they are. This is the attitude of the average planter today, and the attitude of the average planter's agent.

But this interest, unfortunately, cannot thrive without affecting very large and important social and political interests. This is the fault of the situation, and is not the particular fault of the planters or those behind them. The Planting interest which takes at present a neutral stand in many ways will be forced to become a very active political agent in self-defense. The drifting period is probably about over. All things have combined heretofore to make the planters way reasonably smooth and pleasant. But the combination will not last. At least it may be so said if experience is any guide. This interest like all other commercial interests will, when forced to act in self-defense, act in self-defense. It will cease to be a loose aggregation of individuals, vaguely concerned in a common cause. It will become in due time, the political master of the situation here, with or without annexation. It will become alert, vigorous, aggressive and all powerful. It will employ the cleverest men, disburse money, dictate the measures it requires and make them into laws. If the Islands remain independent, it will be the Government in reality. If there is annexation, it will have the ears of the leading men in Washington. The sugar interest will do here, just what the large railways and insurance corporations of America do. These become dominant forces in politics, because they are forced to it. They buy justice and legal privileges, because they are for sale in the Legislatures. So long as the people elect corrupt men to office, the business interests of a semi-public character must pay for protection.

These predictions are made upon the usual course of events in other countries, and the same course may be anticipated here.

The present observer of our internal economy is surprised to see the absence of the Planting interest as an active agent in affairs. The observer, a few years hence, will mark its far-reaching forces.

IT IS OVER.

The returns from the physicians are not in, but the indications are that the general stomach tests of yesterday were satisfactory, and certificates of safe digestion, "good for one year," will be issued. The first generation of the descendants of the old missionaries, owing to the excessive frugality of their early lives, prove to be remarkable digesters of food. The second generation, owing to a more liberal diet, show some weak points, while the third generation needs more care and coddling. However, athletics and the bicycle will raise the average. As for the malahinis, the "self-expulsed" Americans and foreigners, who have immigrated to these Islands, they are gradually becoming acclimated. As diet becomes a strong factor in the physical growth of a race, and, it is said, that it is an unsettled question, whether or not the white man can maintain his vigor in the tropics, there should be complete census returns of the effect of Thanksgiving diet on the white community.

But the children were happy yesterday. Their digestion was good and they sleep soundly. They sang the words of the child in Joaquin Miller's verse: "Oh, there is only one today, but many and many a morrow." Yesterday was kindly. Altruism took from its wealth and gave to the needy. The music of the churches was the angels wing on which the thoughts of men rose above the sugar cane fields. The athletes, like young horses, rejoiced in

their strength, and we, looking down from Punchbowl over the tranquil town, saw that all was well.

A GREAT FINANCIAL TRANSACTION.

The payment of \$58,000,000 by the purchasers of the Union Pacific railway property, to the Government was an excellent example of the advanced methods in banking, in order to avoid a money panic, and it was also an excellent example to the silver men of the really subordinate part coin plays in commercial affairs. Not a dollar was used in the transaction. The purchasers got credit with the banks and trust companies for the money. The Government took the checks of the purchasers and turned them right over to the banks, who gave security for repayment of the money, and the money market hardly knew of it. It required no little financiering to make a perfect arrangement of the details. The men who did it are the very men who twenty-five years ago, lost their heads in a money panic. But they have educated themselves in the art of financiering, and are experts. Thirty years ago, men who had made fortunes in the dry goods business, were elected presidents of banks and trust companies, just as in these Islands, a man who was a trader, became the manager of a sugar plantation. John Sherman said on one occasion when he was Secretary of the Treasury, that the average New York bank president knew no more about the art of Finance than the keepers of the cross-roads groceries. Things are better now. But the art seems to be in its infancy yet, and the world is only in the A B C's even on the question of what money should be. We are just out of the age of wampum and shells and nails for coin. But there is progress.

MR. CRAMP'S OPINION.

Mr. W. A. Cramp, one of the noted ship builders of the United States, recently published his views on the increase of the Japanese navy. He is probably as familiar with the subject as any foreigner can be, as he has personally examined the vessels he refers to. After giving in detail the facts, he says:

"Japan is not only building more ships than any power, except England, but she is building better ships in English ship yards than England is constructing for her own navy." She is second only to England in naval activity, being ahead of France, much in advance of Germany, and vastly in the lead of Russia and the United States. It must be borne in mind that the new Japanese fleet comprises throughout, the very latest and highest types of naval architecture in every respect of force, economy and efficiency.

"Meantime the attitude of the United States seems quite as supine as that of Russia."

"Japan, at her present rate of naval progress, viewed with relation to the lack of progress of the other two (the United States and Russia) must be able in three years to dominate the Pacific against either, and in less than ten years, against both."

"While all other navies have been wrestling with the theoretical problems of the war colleges or encountering the hypothetical conditions of squadron evolution, fleet maneuvers and sham battles, the Japanese have been sinking or taking the ships, bombarding the towns, and forcing the horrors of their enemy."

Sir Edward Satow, British Minister to Japan, on his return to his post through Canada, being asked in Montreal whether in his opinion, there was likely to be a rupture between Japan and the United States owing to the annexation of Hawaii, replied:

"Japan has certain treaty rights with the present Government. The Japanese have gone to Hawaii in great numbers. There are probably at the present time some 20,000 or 30,000 Japanese in the Islands. Naturally there has been a desire for the conserving of the rights of these people. But this, too, will be dealt with by diplomacy. If any nation says to America, 'Don't,' she will be sure to annex Hawaii. England has not said 'don't,' has not, in fact, said anything about the business. She has simply allowed matters to take their course. Had she made any move toward thwarting the United States, there would instantly have been a cry for annexation from one end of the country to the other. England has remained quiet, and Japan, I rather think, is following that example."

"The worst cold I ever had in my life was cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," writes W. H. Norton, of Sutter Creek, Cal. "This cold left me with a cough and I was expectorating all the time. The Remedy cured me, and I want all of my friends when troubled with a cough or cold to use it, for it will do them good." Sold by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

KAIO EXAMINED

He And George Rathburn the Only Witnesses Yesterday.

ALL KNOWLEDGE OF PLOT DENIED

Both Say Family Had Great Aloha for Dr. Smith-Rathburn Worked for Reward.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

At the opening of the trial of the persons charged with the murder of Dr. Smith, the Advertiser stated in its account that counsel for the prisoners had not been allowed to communicate with them. It corrected the statement promptly by stating that Mr. Robertson had been allowed to freely communicate with his clients, but had not been allowed to interview the witnesses for the prosecution, who had turned States evidence. This corrected statement it now repeats.

Kaio and George Rathburn were both put on the witness stand by the defense yesterday. Both their stories were denials of Jhonnie's story and Iosepa's testimony. George Rathburn was examined during all the morning session and during a part of the afternoon. It was evident that he had a strong desire to clear himself and his friends from suspicion. He denied all knowledge of a plot to kill Dr. Smith, or to burn his cane, or in any way injure him. He said he was present at Paupau's house on Friday night, the night Dr. Smith was shot. He slept until the police arrived, then they all crowded in the sitting room. He said Paupau was sitting in a chair wailing in a prolonged tone, over her misfortune. When an officer said that the doctor had been shot and was dead, they all uttered expressions of sorrow. He had been treated by the doctor for sickness and they were all friendly towards him. Nothing else was said by the officers except that they said when they were coming down the road that they would go over to Paupau's house as it might be their last opportunity for seeing her.

Rathburn said that the next morning he finished mending the trunks about 7 o'clock. In the forenoon he and Kaiepa, Upapa and Kaio went up to Dr. Smith's house. He returned home that evening and came back again Monday, when he heard that Kakalla had been arrested for shooting Dr. Smith. He went straight to the doctor's house. While he was there he himself was examined in the doctor's office by Marshal Brown. From the Marshal's examination he understood that the Marshal knew he was at Paupau's house on Friday night. The Marshal asked him if he knew whether or not any of the Kaio family left Paupau's premises that night. "When he kept asking me," Rathburn said, "I told him I could say nothing except the truth. Afterwards he told me that if I would go around and find out who did it, and reported to the Sheriff and it led to the conviction of the guilty ones, I would be paid \$1,000. I consented to this. From his questions I thought that he suspected the Kaio family. I then went around to different groups and listened to what people were saying."

Rathburn said that on the Friday evening he saw Iosepa, Kaiepa and Jhonnie came into the room after the policemen came. They all came in together by a back door from the direction of the eating room. None of them slept in the sitting room. After the police went they all went out, but Kaiepa entered shortly afterwards and laid down near Kaio's bed.

The witness said that a great many people entertained the idea that members of the Kaio family were concerned in the killing of Dr. Smith because Paupau was to be sent away.

"On Saturday morning Iosepa saddled his horse and started to ride away. As he was leaving I called to him and told him that 'if you two did this you had better keep your mouth shut.' He replied that there was no pillika, the pistol had been hid. I then went and reported to the Marshal. I did this to make Iosepa think I knew about it and sympathized with him. In this way I would find out more. Iosepa didn't say where the pistol was hid, only that it was in the stones."

Dr. C. B. Cooper, physician at Oahu prison was put on the witness stand by the defense and testified to administering medicine to Kaiepa at the prison for a cold. Dr. Cooper said that Kaiepa told him he had been taking cough medicine prescribed by Dr. Smith. The cold was not a serious one, and Dr. Cooper made no examination of the patient to see whether or not it was genuine, assuming that it was.

Rathburn returned to the witness stand. He said that the one empty shell in his revolver had been fired by himself at a cat. He said he had heard nothing before he came into the court room of any plan of setting fire to the Doctor's cane field was by tying a rag to a cat's tail and setting fire to it.

Rathburn said that at no time on Friday was he asked to take a hand in the killing of Dr. Smith. On that night after the police left he was near enough to Kaiepa to hear what he said, but he heard him say nothing as to the manner in which Dr. Smith met his death. He was sure Iosepa and Jhonnie were not at Dr. Smith's on Saturday morning as he did not see them there. They were not at home when he returned in the afternoon. On Friday, when he started for Kaiepa's house he did not take his revolver. He left it at home. He was under the impression that it was between the mattresses where he was accustomed to leave it.

In cross-examination by Mr. Kinney Rathburn said it was not a fact that he wanted to get the thousand dollars

but was afraid to tell all he knew for fear of getting himself into trouble. He said he believed the doctor was assassinated in a cowardly manner. He said he had said so himself but he had not expressed his feelings on Friday night or Saturday. He listened to what other people had to say, he didn't express what he felt. He didn't hear anyone at Paupau's house, excepting when the police were there, say anything of the death of Dr. Smith. They may have spoken of it when he was not there. He said he told Iosepa while they were on the veranda fixing the trunk, that it was a base act and wondered what the doctor had done. He thought that no one else could have heard him. No one at the house asked who had killed the doctor, at least not while he was present.

He considered Iosepa's telling of hiding the pistol a practical admission of guilt, yet he said he could not tell why it was Iosepa answered his question so easily, even though he was a friend of Dr. Smith's. He said that while he was questioning Iosepa he had no idea that the best plan for him was to make friends with the Marshal. He said the first he had heard of the burning of Dr. Smith's cane was on Saturday. He said he never told Mr. Kinney or Sheriff Carter that he thought Kaiepa killed Dr. Smith. He said he had no suspicions that Kaiepa did it. He denied that he gave the key to his house to Kaiepa on Saturday afternoon and told him to go down and give it to Inoa and for her to go and hid his pistol. He said there was no conversation about hiding his pistol and he hadn't heard that they are going to search their houses.

In re-direct examination Rathburn said he thought it was Iia who said that Kaiepa had been seen with a bright pistol. He said that when he talked with Iosepa about keeping his "mouth shut" he had no idea what Iosepa's thoughts were, he couldn't see his face and did not know whether there were any symptoms of fear on it or not.

Kaio was called to the stand. He comes of a long lived family. His father died in 1896 and before his death he told Kaio that he was 120 years old. Kaio is Kaiepa's father. His own father was not a Hawaiian. Kaiepa is between 20 and 21 years old. Kaio said he was at home when Dr. Smith called on the Monday to examine Paupau. He gave in detail the conversation which passed between Dr. Smith and Paupau. He said that Paupau offered no objection to going. Hokana stood at the steps as the doctor came out. Kaiepa was just outside and Iosepa and Jhonnie were putting wood in the "imu." He heard Kaiepa make no threats, either while the doctor was there or after he had gone. He said that Iosepa and Jhonnie must have known when Paupau was coming to Honolulu as they were members of the family and the matter had been fully talked over. He said that he and Paupau spoke of the matter and he told Paupau that the doctor was right, that she should go and that he would go with her. On Tuesday afternoon Iosepa and Kaiepa had some plan and were talking it over. Kaio said he asked them what they were talking about and Iosepa told him to keep quiet as he knew nothing about it. That was the only time anything was said. He heard nothing of the making of any plans to do away with the doctor, he thought he would have known it had there been plans. Kaio said that on the Friday night Dr. Smith was killed, both the boys were in the dining room when he retired. They came into the large room when the officers came to the house.

Pawaa Lots Surveyed.

M. D. Monsarrat has surveyed and prepared a map of the lots in the new Pawaa tract, at King street and Wai-kiki road. These lots have a frontage of from 70 to 130 feet and are 260 feet deep, extending from King through to Young street, and affording room for large houses in the center and wide lawns on both thoroughfares. It is probable that an arrangement will be made to run water from the artesian well upon all of the lots. Some of the lots have already been spoken for and A. V. Gear, who is opening up the tract, expects to dispose of them all in the next few weeks.

Is Your Blood pure?

Blood pure? Do not pass by this question with an evasive answer. It means much to your health, your happiness, your usefulness. If your blood is pure you will be strong, vigorous, full of life and ambition; your nerves will be steady. You will have little need to fear disease if your

Blood

Is pure and you keep it so. Now is the time to see that your blood is pure, and to give it richness and vitality and the life and strength-giving properties which are required, nothing can equal Hood's Sarsaparilla. It makes

Pure

Rich, Red Blood. It will overcome that tired feeling, create an appetite, give sweet, refreshing sleep and make you strong. It will build you up and enable you to resist the enervating effects of warm or changeable weather. Is not this exactly what you want? Then take

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The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

act easily, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

TOWN TEAM WINS

Blue and Gold Tigers Best the College Footballists.

A DECIDEDLY PRETTY CONTEST

Townies Victorious By the Score of 24 to 6—Fine Attendance—Punahou Landed in Only One Half.

Very sorrowfully did the wind sought through the trees as the Punahou students walked off the field of carnage on the Makiki baseball grounds and started in to tell their equally sorrowful comrades how it was they lost and how if the other man had done the right thing at the right time, what a different sound the band music would have had. They did not even have time to give three cheers for the winning team. Yes, it was a sorrowful wind that passed through the branches of the algaroba trees, the sorrowful part being the score of 6 for the Punahou team and the gladsome part, the score of 24 for the wearers of the black and gold. The Town team literally wiped up the ground with the jolly students, and only once did the latter get to their goal. Buck as hard as they would, they could not get through the line of the Townies. There was always the most splendid kind of a wall to meet the runners with the ball.

The Thanksgiving game of football was perhaps the very best that has ever been played on these islands and, if the boys keep on improving from year to year, they will be able to hold their own with the teams in the colleges of the States. The playing was quick and sharp and the only delays were those incident to an injury on the part of some one of the players. The ball was kept rolling right along and the people showed that they were interested in the game by the way they applauded at the different plays. There must have been at least three thousand people present. The grand stand was filled and the space around on the outside of the ropes was all occupied. Princess Kaiulani, accompanied by Mrs. Robertson, Miss Eva Parker and Miss Anna Widemann, occupied a position about the middle of the makai side, where a special place had been reserved for the party. All throughout the game Princess Kaiulani showed intense interest in the playing by her frequent applause.

The Hawaiian band, through the kindness of Minister Cooper, was present in the grand stand, and added a great deal to the pleasure of the afternoon by its music during the intervals of the game. All over the grounds could be seen the colors of the two competing clubs, prominently displayed, and the tin horns at various spots were kept busily at work when the owners thereof happened to be favorably impressed with a play.

Promptly at 3:30 o'clock, the teams lined up as follows:

Town.	Position.	Punahou.
Nottley	Center	Rawlins
Kawanakoa	R. G.	Howard
Cockett	L. G.	Lane
Whitehouse	R. T.	Johnson
Waterhouse	L. T.	Dayton
McCormick	R. E.	Greenwell
Armstrong	L. E.	Lawrence
Cooke	Quarter	Babbitt
Schermerhorn	R. H.	A. Long
Cornwell	L. H.	Kalanianaloe
Conrad	Full	Soper

The Town team took the Waikiki side with the ball while the students went to the Ewa side. The officers chosen were: Andrew Adams, umpire; Cadet Tozer of the U. S. S. Baltimore, referee and Harry Waterhouse and Carlos Long, linesmen. All did their parts well and there was very little disputing.

Waterhouse kicked the ball for the Town team and Cupid, catching it, ran for his goal. Cockett was in the way and the runner was brought to a very forcible realization of the situation of affairs. The students fumbled the ball and Conrad made a "lovely" touchdown in about four minutes. Conrad failed to kick goal.

Score: Town, 4; Punahou, 0. Punahou's ball and Soper for a long kick. Returned by Conrad and secured by the Town team on a fumble. Another fumble and the ball went back to the students, who did some very hard playing just at this stage. Soper got into a scrimmage and lost a part of his ear. Time was called and Soper went to the dressing room to secure some kind of a substitute for the missing part. A very clever double pass between the two half backs and Cupid made a touchdown around the right. It now looked as if the students would sweep everything before them but they met with the most stubborn kind of defensive playing. The ball was kicked out of bounds by Soper and secured by Cornwell. Then came some of the finest playing done by the Townies throughout the game. Cornwell and Schermerhorn, Whitehouse and Conrad, kept going through the center for big gains. Nothing seemed to hold them. Their method of sliding over their opponents was frequently applauded. Schermerhorn finally carried the ball over the line for another touchdown. Whitehouse failed to kick goal.

Score: Town, 8; Punahou, 6. Punahou's kick-off. A fumble, but Dayton tried for a center play but was picked up off the ground by Armstrong and carried back quite a distance. The Townies kept getting through the line and in a very few moments, had the ball. Cooke attempted again but was tackled by Long. Again Cornwell, Schermerhorn and Cockett made big gains through the center. Steadily the ball advanced and Conrad scored another touchdown. Whitehouse again missed goal.

Score: Town, 12; Punahou, 6. The ball went to Conrad on the kick-off and was secured by Cupid. The Town boys secured the ball on a

fumble and Schermerhorn made a gain of 10 yards. Cooke got hurt but was up again and at it in a very short time. McCormick was given the ball and made a fine run around the left end notwithstanding the fact that he had no interference to help him out. The students got the ball but could make no gains. The ball was kicked and secured again by the Townies back of the line, resulting in a touch-back. A few minutes more promiscuous playing and the whistle blew for the end of the first half.

Score: Town, 12; Punahou, 6. It was thought that the Punahou team would play a little better game in the beginning of the second half but their reverses of the first half seemed to dishearten them and their playing on the whole appeared to be a little weaker if anything. They started off with the ball and tried for some gains around the ends, since they could not in much through the line. The Townies secured the ball and Cornwell made another long run around the end. Rawlins, center for the Punahou, got a bad leg and retired from the game. His place was



"I ATE THE CANARY."

taken by Kupihea. The umpire allowed the usual distance on a foul tackle of Cornwell by Howard. Conrad made another touchdown and Cornwell kicked goal.

Score: Town, 18; Punahou, 6. Soper got hurt in the start off. The ball was kicked back and forth several times and then the players got down to center and end plays again. Cupid went around the end and it looked for a moment as if he would make a touchdown, but the ever active and agile McCormick was there and made one of the prettiest tackles of the day. Soper attempted to kick the ball but the Townies were thick around him before he got a chance to apply his foot to the pigskin. Antonio Long was hurt and Fuller took his place. Fuller is a good player but he soon found that he was not playing with the Regiment team. His anticipated gains through the center did not work and more than once did he run his head up against a very hard substance. However, the students were becoming desperate and they worked with a will for a little while, trying for another touchdown.



"HENCE THESE TEARS."

They kept gaining steadily by rushes through the line and the Town boys, for the first time during the game, were utterly unable to hold them. However, this did not last long. Soper went to kick the ball and fumbled. Waterhouse fell on it and secured the pigskin for the Townies. Cockett made a small gain and then Schermerhorn went around the end for another touchdown.

Score: Town, 24; Punahou, 6. Cornwell retired from the field with a very badly bruised leg and got so excited when he was watching the game from the side lines that he pranced about on the grounds with one stocking missing. Suddenly looking down, he caught sight of the spectacle and, overcome by a feeling of modesty, went around to the back part to remedy matters.

Soper kicked the ball to Conrad for a return. The Punahou fumbled again and Schermerhorn hugged the ball in such an affectionate manner as to bring forth expressions of sympathy from a number of the lady spectators. The ball went to the Townies and a fumble was the result. Cupid tried for a gain but was soon reposing peacefully on the backs of two of the members of the other team. Fuller made two or three good gains but was soon incapacitated by some one sitting on him a little harder than laid down in the rules. He recovered and went at it again. The Townies gave a few suggestive looks to their comrades and set out for another touchdown. The ball was rushed down the field with resistless force. The Punahou boys were not in very good condition to play on the defensive. They gave way every time and, had it not been for the fact that the whistle blew, indicating the end of the last half, another touchdown must surely have resulted.

COUNSEL NOW ARGUING. Testimony in the Smith Murder Trial All In.

The prosecution put on its last witness in rebuttal, in the Smith murder trial, shortly before noon yesterday. The forenoon was spent in clearing up point in the testimony of the various witnesses. One of the witnesses stated

last Tuesday that she saw the Mfka haka and the Hall off the shore of Kaula on the day set for Paupau's coming to Honolulu. Evidence was introduced yesterday by the prosecution, in the shape of the steamship company's boats, to show that the Hall was laid up for repairs in Honolulu from August 15 to November 2, and could not possibly have been at Kaula during that period.

Iosepa, the boy who says he held the horses while Kapea shot Dr. Smith, was the last witness. He testified that he never bought a pistol in his life, as had previously been stated, that on the day that Kapea and his friend were practicing shooting at the jar on the wall, Kapea did not get the revolver from Iosepa's room as he had no revolver. The prosecution then rested, and Iosepa stepped down from the witness stand a free boy.

Mr. Robertson and Mr. Rosa for the defense asked for a recess that they might prepare their argument. The Court convened again at 3 o'clock and Mr. Robertson presented his points to the jury. Mr. Rosa followed in Hawaiian. Mr. Kinney will complete his argument this morning. He will also speak in Hawaiian.

The case will likely go to the jury some time this forenoon.

DISCUSS HAWAII

Notable Meeting In Boston on the Subject.

Massachusetts Reform Club Listen to Captain Julius A. Palmer.

BOSTON, November 13.—The Hawaiian question was discussed at the dinner of the Massachusetts Reform Club at Young's. There were about 100 members present, and Edward Atkinson presided. Captain Julius Palmer, formerly secretary to Queen Liliuokalani, and Morfield Story spoke in opposition to annexation, and Professor Ira N. Hollis of Harvard University and Gorham D. Gilman, Consul General of Hawaii, in favor of it.

Captain Palmer, who spoke first, said: "We do not need Pearl Harbor. They have ceded Pearl Harbor to us, but it is of no use. I would like my naval friends to explain what they call strategic importance. I cannot see how, if we were at war with Spain, the Azores would be an advantage to us."

"The Hawaiian Islands should be neutral ground—they are neutral ground at this moment by the guarantee of four great nations. By our treaty of reciprocity the Islands agreed to allow no other power to assume a protectorate. Now, if we propose to assume control in Hawaii we should invite all the great powers to a conference. We want not to teach land-getting but to teach the principles of Christian religion."

Morfield Story said that the present Government in Hawaii was in power simply through a revolutionary act which depended for success on the support offered by American bayonets. So far no vote had been cast in the matter. We had no right to steal the Islands. It was said that we needed the Islands in case of war. The statesmen who now threatened our peace were not of foreign governments. The preachers of war were all to be found under the dome of our own capitol.

Professor Hollis said: "I do not believe either that the Sandwich Islands are governed by a lot of unmitigated liars nor do I believe that the United States is governed by a set of scoundrels." The speaker drew a picture of the inhabitants of the Islands and said the Sandwich Islands had come to be almost a part of the United States and he believed it was for the best interests of the Islands to be annexed. The only salvation of the natives depended upon us and on us alone.

The discussion was closed by Mr. Gilman, who took the ground that there was but one solution of the Hawaiian question, and that was the annexation of the Islands.

Oahu Stockholders

The chamber of commerce was crowded yesterday morning for a meeting of the stockholders of the new Oahu Plantation company. An active interest in the affairs of the new corporation is shown by all. Reports on planting, etc., were received and approved. On account of the protracted stay abroad of C. A. Brown, Col. J. H. Soper was elected a director in place of Mr. Brown. At the invitation of Mr. Dillingham all of the trustees took a trip to the new plantation yesterday afternoon.

Alex. Young, Oakland.

Mr. Alex. Young is to have a California home. It will be in Berkeley, a suburb of Oakland and half an hour or so from San Francisco. And only five or six or seven days from Honolulu. Mr. Young will be back here by the next Australia. In Berkeley he is to be a neighbor of C. M. Cooke and Senator Perkins. The land upon which Mr. Young will build the home which Mr. planned cost \$27,500.

Cuelho Acquitted.

W. J. Cuelho, charged with defalcation while clerk of the District Court, was acquitted by a native jury last evening before Judge Stanley, First Circuit. The vote was 2 to 3. This was Cuelho's second trial. On the

first he was convicted, fined and sentenced to imprisonment. Attorney Cleighton secured a new trial on the ground that a member of the first jury was ineligible because he had not taken the oath of fealty to the Republic.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

Business of a Meeting of the Educational Board.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Education held yesterday afternoon there were present the following: President Cooper, Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. Jordan, Deputy Inspector General Gibson and Geo. W. Smith.

It was voted that the salary of the principal of the Fort street school be increased.

The classification of salaries for assistant teachers referred from the last meeting was brought up. It was recommended that the same be adopted. The President read and explained the details. Three of the Commissioners being absent it was laid over until the next meeting.

Minister Cooper reported the following: Mrs. Austin's resignation and application for another position; Mrs. McKay's resignation.

The matter of Mr. Hilts as teacher in drawing in the public schools, was considered. It was decided to appoint Mr. Hilts to that position. A message will be sent forward to him as soon as possible although it is doubtful if he will accept.

A Pretty Wedding.

Dr. Jas. T. Wayson and Miss Della Sheehy were united in marriage at the Waikiki home of Mr. John Ena yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. L. Pearson. The house was beautifully dressed for the event and a feast followed the wedding. Mr. Emmet May was best man and Miss Ena bridesmaid. The bride was "given away" by Mr. Ena. A number of presents were received by Mr. and Mrs. Wayson, who are at the Ena home in Manoa valley for a few days.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar: Raw, firm, 3 7-8; refined, firm.

The Smith murder trial must be finished this week.

Tomorrow is another full holiday. It is Hawaiian Recognition day.

There was not a "holiday drunk" in chokoey up to 1 o'clock this morning.

Durrant was respited at the last moment by the State Supreme Court.

The Moana, December 9, will carry hence a big cargo of Christmas greetings.

Minister King has been requested to offer more Tantalus lots at auction and may do so.

For photographs of Island scenery and genuine art pictures, call on King Bros., Hotel street.

The San Francisco Financial Letter of November 12 has a Hawaiian Annexation supplement.

Sam'l Parker goes to Hawaii on an important business trip on the next voyage of the Kinau.

Many of the 250 Chinese leaving by the Coptic want to get over there for New Year celebrations.

Special Thanksgiving dinners were given at Lunalia home, the Insane Asylum and Oahu prison.

George Angus says he was assured at Hilo that J. T. Stacker was making a fine success of the Herald.

Right after Christmas the fast wheelmen will go into training for the January meet at Cyclomere park.

A. L. Ablo, Punahou 1897, has entered Cambridge University. The Honolulu boy matriculated October 18.

Extensive improvements are soon to be made in the postoffice building. An entire new front is one of the possibilities.

It is understood vessels of the Coptic's especial line are ordered not to enter Honolulu harbor except in daylight.

Alex. Young was in San Francisco to welcome another grandchild, the brand new daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dredge.

A middle-aged woman wishes a position to care for children, nursing or housework. Address "G. G." Advertiser office.

The local houses handling Christmas goods are making heavier shipments to the other Islands this year than ever before.

E. O. Hall & Son handle only standard grade bicycles of which they quote prices today. Mention is also made of the chainless wheel.

Haiku Sugar Company and Pafa Plantation have elected the following officers: H. P. Baldwin, president; S. M. Damon, vice-president; J. B. Atherton, secretary; C. J. P. Cooke, treasurer and W. A. Bowen, auditor.

THE

GENERAL CATALOGUE

AND

BUYERS' GUIDE

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SAW TAMMANY.

Secret of Van Wyck's Success. Annexation Sentiment

J. S. McCandless of this place was in New York City during a part of the time that the campaign for the mayoralty of "Greater New York" waged. There was more excitement there than at any time during the presidential election. One of the big events was the visit of the Chicago braves under the leadership of Carter Harrison to the Tammany Indians. Not only was the hall of the great organization filled to hear Mr. Carter and his sub-chiefs, but eight overflow meetings were in progress near Tammany and thousands were unable to hear any of the orators. Mr. McCandless says Tammany elected Van Wyck mayor because the popular will was against the radical reforms which others wish to introduce into municipal government.

Of course Mr. McCandless talked annexation and heard it talked of wherever he went. He says it is a very live topic all over the United States and that the sentiment for it is almost unanimous. The few in opposition only speak of or question the policy of extending the borders of the United States.

While in New York City Mr. McCandless met B. Cartwright, W. Cornwell and J. Marsden at the theater one evening and the Honolulu men had a jolly time together for a few days. It is needless to say Mr. Marsden was in a front seat at the theater.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Football scores for yesterday were Yale 0, Harvard 0, Pennsylvania 22, Wesleyan 0, Brown 18, Carlisle Indians 14, Cornell 42, Williams 0.

Best baking powder
Best biscuits right
Best tea would
them seem right if they
werent
S. S. & Company 201

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.



ALL THE FAMILY ENJOYS IT

Plays your own selection of tunes. Over 1,000 tunes to select from.

THE BEST MUSIC BOX MADE.

We have just received a new invoice of the several styles. Write for Catalogue and prices.

Wall, Nichols Company

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

JUST ARRIVED

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Bavarian Beer

(PATENBRÄU) and

Bohemian Beer

(PILSENER)

In Quarts and Pints.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

1916-31T

TIMELY TOPICS

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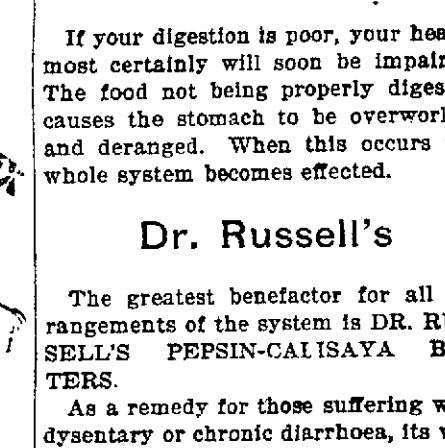
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SOLE AGENTS.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

HAD A LONG WALK

Story of Claudine Stow-away Now Given.

"Ted" Higgins Was His Name—Came on Deck Too Soon—Another Sneak Thieves Worked.

Not much has ever been said about the haole who stowed away on the steamer Claudine when she left this port for San Francisco and who was caught before that vessel got past Koko Head.

It seems that it was Ted Higgins, a man who had been knocking about the town for some time and who felt that it was about to get out. He went aboard at the last moment and stowed away in a safe place. The steamer had just been searched before his appearance or, rather, disappearance, aboard the Claudine.

There was a man in the crew by the name of Thompson, otherwise known as the "man with the iron jaw." He was aware of the fact that Higgins was aboard. When the steamer was approaching Koko Head he thought everything was safe and called to Higgins to come up and get something to eat. The men of the steamer were then in the act of searching for just such people as Higgins for they had been given explicit instructions to the effect that if they happened to find any stow-aways aboard the vessel, they must put them ashore, even if it be on the island of Molokai. Higgins was put in a boat and rowed ashore. This was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He walked toward town and arrived at Thomas Square at about 8 o'clock in the night. He stretched himself out on one of the benches of the park and went to sleep. In the morning he walked into town and went around to see some of his friends. He was stiff and tired and told some confidentially, of his experience. A few days afterwards, he disappeared and he was soon learned that he had taken passage on one of the vessels for the Sound.

It seems that Higgins was not the only man stowed away on the Claudine. There was a young native who had a great desire to see some part of America. He knew that there was no chance for him to ship according to the regular method, so he hid himself in the hold of the vessel. He, however, was a little more careful than Higgins and did not put in appearance until the morning of the next day when the islands were out of sight. It was a case of necessity then to take the fellow along. However, he was willing to work and proved to be one of the most industrious of the crew. He was assigned the job of passing coal. He had a good time in San Francisco and returned to Honolulu on the Claudine as one of the regular crew.

The men who went up on the Claudine complain that they were robbed while in the dry dock. They were in the habit of leaving their things all about the ship and going to their meals without locking up anything. Of course there were a great number of men employed at the place and these came and went at random. During their walks, various articles disappeared. An agent, having heard of the complaint that the men had lost various articles, came aboard to make inquiries and found that there was not a man on the ship who had not lost something. Nothing was returned. Some factory hands were searched as they left the shops and it was found that a number of them had upon their persons articles that they had taken from the shops.

King's heart, and his reply is as follows: "We have reigned during the last thirty-four years without any goodness and we have only experienced trouble and confusion. Finally the most horrible calamity has visited us. We have not been able to rule as we ought. When our thoughts reach that point we are simply worried and the sweat of shame wets our brow. However, the officials are urging us to assume the undeserved title; the Ministers are pressing us in person and the six armies and ten thousand citizens are clamoring at the Palace gates for the same cause. If we continue our refusal in the matter it seems that it will never end. In consideration of the unanimity of the demand we hereby reluctantly accept your advice to please the multitude. It is a great state affair and we consider that great care must be exercised in consummation of the ceremony in connection with the coronation."

ORIGIN OF TABLE UTENSILS.

Even During the Middle Ages People Ate With Their Fingers.

Not so very many years ago the fork was a luxury. The Philadelphia Record says the use of the fork dates back only to the 17th century. The old Greeks, although their civilization was very much advanced, ate with their fingers, as gracefully as possible. Plutarch mentions the rules to be followed when eating with the fingers, and this is one of the most interesting passages in his description of antique customs. In the Middle Ages, people still ate with their fingers. It is true enough that ablutions took place before and after a meal, but, still, that custom was anything but clean. Each of the guests at a dinner was first offered a basin and a pitcher of water, and it was bad form to help one's self to any of the viands before having carefully washed hands and face.

Goldsmiths finally invented forks, but at first they were objects of luxury, and were used only at times when they might just as well have been done without. The first mention of forks is made in a document dated 1300, which says that Pierre Gaveston, the favorite of Edward II, possessed three "furches" (forks) for eating pears, cheese and sandwiches. It was more than three hundred years later before forks were used for fish and meat.

About the second decade of the seventeenth century a picture of the Royal Prince of France shows that he carried a case containing a knife, a spoon and what looks very much like a fork. Glasses and drinking cups were first made of wood or tin. In the fifteenth century Venice manufactured the wonderful glassware, which replaced on the table of the "Seigneurs" the heavy oaken or metal cups formerly used. Egg cups were not known previous to the fifteenth century, and even in the sixteenth century they were rather scarce and had no distinct name. They were described as "an article in which to place and hold an egg," or "a silver thing to place an egg in."

Salt cellars also date from the fifteenth century. Goldsmiths excelled in making artistic salt-cellars, and the one modeled for King Francis I of France by Benvenuto Cellini was a wonderful work of art. People in general did not know the use of salt cellars, and even among wealthy families it was the custom to break a piece of bread and to place the salt for each individual upon the bread.

THE SMALLEST CITY.

A Regular Government But Only One Hundred Inhabitants.

John de Salme bears the unique distinction of being mayor of the smallest city in the world. He is the chief executive of Fenton, a beautiful little hamlet on the picturesque Meramec river, 16 miles to the south and west of St. Louis, says the Republic.

There are less than 100 people in Fenton, yet it has been an incorporated city for more than 25 years. And during that time it has grown considerably. When it was first incorporated there were less than 45 inhabitants in the place.

It is the only city of its size, in all probability, in the world that is incorporated and has a mayor and a full quota of city officials.

None of the city officials of this unique little place are paid salaries. Instead they receive certain fees for the performance of their specific duties. It has been a long time since any of them collected any money, and even the city marshal, who constitutes the entire police force of the city has not made a cent out of his job for something like 3 years. No arrests are made in Fenton, and it has been so long since the squire had a case that when the last magistrate died some years ago it was not thought worth while to elect his successor.

There are no politics in Fenton—at least not in so far as municipal elections go. And, for that matter, there have been no elections for a decade.

There never has been a defalcation in Fenton. Fred Wehmeyer was detailed by the Board of Control to keep the books of the corporation, and the public funds raised by taxation were expended by the mayor in person, by and with the consent of the board.

The three-year-old boy of J. A. Johnson, of Lynn Center, Ill., is subject to attacks of croup. Mr. Johnson says he is satisfied that the timely use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, during a severe attack, saved his little boy's life. He is in the drug business, a member of the firm of Johnson Bros. of that place, and they handle a great many patent medicines for throat and lung diseases. He had all these to choose from, and skilled physicians ready to respond to his call, but selected this remedy for use in his own family at a time when his child's life was in danger, because he knew it to be superior to any other, and famous the country over for its cures of croup. Mr. Johnson says this is the best-selling cough medicine they handle, and that it gives splendid satisfaction in all cases. Sold by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.



CAPTAIN WILLIAM L. MERRY. Captain Merry, the sailor diplomat whom the Greater Republic of Central America has objected to receiving as United States minister, is a native of New York but has lived many years on the Pacific coast. He was consul to Nicaragua for several years.

SAVED BY PIGS.

They Carry Life Lines Ashore From Wrecked Steamer.

The steamer Kameruka, one of the best known vessels on the Australian coast, was wrecked on October 16, and her passengers and crew were saved, by sending life lines ashore tied to pigs, which formed part of her cargo. The Kameruka was on her way from Eden to Sydney. She was steaming ahead at full speed in a calm sea with just a light breeze blowing.

The Sydney Herald says that with a fearful smash she struck the rocks known as Pedro reef, about two miles and a half on the other (southern) side of Moruya Head. She was bound into Moruya to pick up passengers and freight for Sydney. Everybody except the officer on watch and men on duty were naturally in their berths and awoke in great excitement.

Luckily there was no tremendous sea running, for, strange to say, no rockets were available by which to get a line from the shore to the ship or vice versa, and in their absence the live deck cargo, consisting of pigs, was happily utilized, some of the animals with signal halyards made fast to them swimming ashore, and so establishing a means of communication which practically led to the rescue by a traveling cage of every soul on board the doomed steamer.

Captain W. O. Hersee, an old master in the company's service, was in command of the Kameruka on her present voyage, which appears to have been a special one, made during the overhaul now being given to the regular trader, the Bega. The Kameruka has for some time been retained as a reserve steamer or emergency boat, so that it is somewhat in the light of the irony of fate that the steamer whose special duty was to fill the breach in case of accident or detention to any of the other boats of the fleet should herself come to grief while so employed. The loss is a considerable one to the I. S. N. Company, though the vessel is partially insured in the South British and Victoria Assurance companies.

THEY ARE PROHIBITED.

Rabbits and Coffee Under Ban at Norfolk Island.

The story comes up from Sydney that a supplement to the Government Gazette has been issued containing a new law prohibiting the importation into Norfolk Island of hares, rabbits, and coffee plants and seed coffee. The penalty for a breach of this law is a fine not exceeding £2, but the Governor reserves power to publish a notification permitting the importation of coffee plants and seed coffee from places named in the notification.

Hr. Houston, the Under-Secretary for Lands, says the object of the law is to prevent the introduction of coffee plants infected with a disease which has played havoc with coffee plantations and coffee planters in various parts of the world. The disease is known as Hemileia vastratrix, and is described as a fungus growth which attacks the leaf of the plant; the seed also becomes infected. It has proved terribly destructive in Ceylon and Southern India, and has infected the coffee groves of Java and the Mauritius.

Mr. Houston believes that New South Wales is free from this disease. But coffee is not cultivated to any appreciable extent and has not yet taken its place there as a commercial product.

The proclamation comes in the nature of a preventive, as far as the rabbits are concerned, as there is not one of the destructive rodents on Norfolk Island. But the Government has learned a lesson from the experiment on Phillip Island, which lies a few miles south of Norfolk. A few rabbits were taken to Phillip Island some time ago and the result is that vegetation has almost entirely disappeared, and the surface soil, no longer held together by the roots of plants, has through denudation found its way into the sea, leaving a highly variegated subsoil exposed in great stripes and patches.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE. 2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE. 3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO. HONOLULU.

HERE THEY ARE!

Just to hand per Bgtne. W. G. Irwin:

Reed Chairs and Rockers.

EXTENSION TABLES, CHEFFONIERS, BOOKCASES.

We have chairs and tables of good quality, to hire for balls, parties or entertainments.

J. HOPP & CO. Furniture Dealers. KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

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Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. O. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc., IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meltons, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles.

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages. Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Snuggly's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

AT THE WAR PLAY

The Frawley Company Pleases All
In Shenandoah.

WAS A FAITHFUL PORTRAYAL

Elaborate Settings—Special Scenery
And Accessories—Good Work
of Those in the Play's Cast.

The war play "Shenandoah" was brought out under the direction of its builder, Mr. Bronson Howard, in the United States eight or nine years ago. It was produced for the first time in Hawaii by the Frawley company at the Opera House Saturday evening last. Criticism of the drama here would be quite out of place. It is more than a success. It is a standard. Comment from the Island standpoint need not be lengthy.

"Shenandoah" is stirring and satisfactory. It plays upon many of the emotions without appealing to any of the prejudices. It presents that admirable patriotism which is devoid of exaggeration. Beautifully balanced are the lines and the scenes and situations. The only flag shown is the white one carried when a dying prisoner is exchanged. Realism, there is, but most happily that feature is not overdone. The horse figures best when he is described by "Gertrude Ellingham" (Miss Bates). She pictures such a horse as would certainly command the love of a woman or affection of a hero.

One of the odd things Saturday night was the laughter from the audience when a sentry walked along his post. Now, that soldier was a real soldier from the garrison here. He does his tour every day and knows how. He was perfectly natural on the stage. But somehow the thought the man was not an actor caused the spectators to laugh at him. This is a puzzle. There was not a smile, though, when a lot of soldiers from the barracks appeared on the field. Perhaps the cannon enforced seriousness.

"Shenandoah" is just such a play as one who would give the subject any attention would readily believe could be easily constructed from the history of the great cavalry episode of the great war. Some wonder at once why "Shenandoah" was not given birth long before instead of the many blustering was pieces inflicted from time to time since the great conflict terminated. Of course the characters are stately conventional, but then they are created for the stage.

Mr. Frawley's chief obstacle in mounting "Shenandoah" here is lack of room. The space is much as theaters of the same caliber in the States, but there is hardly enough of it for such a play. However, little or no fault can be found with the accessories or the settings. The special scenery was fine indeed. The representation of Lookout Mountain and the Shenandoah valley was a revelation to people familiar with that locality. Even the signals were correct. Admiral Miller, U. S. N., read them from his box and several gentlemen in the body of the house knew the messages before they were announced from the stage. There were no delays behind the scenes. A few little shortcomings did not escape notice. A lapse of memory caused one of the officers to say in a single sentence that he was positive of something and to add that he was also almost suspicious of it. Then the searching of Thornton, the prisoner by a corporal and of Col. West of his own coat tended to remind of the joke about a hunt for a pocket in a woman's dress. Again, it was difficult to make out at one time just whether Col. West thought he was the fair one's prisoner or she his prisoner, or both. But then a real officer really in love might have been just as much confused.

The audience liked the play immensely and was more than pleased with the presentation of it. The honors were very fairly divided. Mr. Frank Worthing has seldom been seen to better advantage. He and Miss Bates had several strong situations, requiring and bringing forth their very best efforts and they carried the house right with them. Madge Carr Cooke and Eleanor Robson were prominent in the cast and equal to all occasions. Harry Corson Clarke and Miss McAllister furnished the comedy and did it satisfactorily. Mr. Blakmore was excellent in the death scene he had. H. L. Burton's Sheridan makeup was a work of genius. Wilson Enos was a clever and quiet villain and George Bosworth was a signal officer who attended strictly to business.

Miss Selene Johnson's acting well sustained the good opinion gained by her work in "Christopher, Jr." She was faultless in her lines and fainting with charming grace. When she recovers she does not inquire: "Where am I?" Mr. Bronson Howard is the first playwright to leave that out.

Mr. Frawley and Mr. Lewers were young looking officers, though the same might be said of Worthing. Mr. Frawley gave a very fine touch to his love-making scene with "Jennie Buckthorn" (Miss Wren). Mr. Lewers, by the faithfulness with which he interpreted the character of a Confederate officer evidenced to his friends and all others that he has not mistaken his vocation and that he is an established man of the stage.

Herbert Carr and Frederick Perry were just what the Honolulu public expected they would be when Mr. Frawley sent favorable advance notice concerning the two new members of his company. Mr. Carr was superb in his portrayal of the honest husband who could not accredit ill-thoughts of the wife and of the stern but loving father who never forgot that he was a soldier

and a man. Mr. Perry had more of a character part and gave a most skillful finish to it. He is bound to become a great favorite.

The Little Wren has won those who sit before the stage. She came, she was looked upon and listened to and she conquered. Miss Wren is an artist. Else she would never have been in Daly's New York company. That fact, however, would not enter into the calculations of a Honolulu audience unless there was that charm and magnetism which the work of the successor of Hope Ross requires. Miss Little Wren is equipped and trained. She looks a little bit of a person and is just brimming full of spirits. She shows girlish naturalness and in "Shenandoah" was entirely able to know that war was on. There is likely to be a quarrel over the color of Miss Wren's hair. Some say it is red—red. That may be. Back in New York State there is town about forty miles the other side of Auburn. If the writer could only remember the name of that town, the color of Miss Wren's hair could be given at once.

There was a good house for the matinee Saturday and "Arabian Nights" was well liked.

About 200 more seats for the play could have been sold Saturday night. People were turned away before half past seven. The house was a bit larger than "Ensign" had last year.

IS BUSY.

Time of Visiting Ex-Consul General Fully Occupied.

Ex-American Consul-General to Apia, Samoa, Wm. Churchill, has been a very busy man since his arrival in town.

In the first place, being a deep student of the Polynesian people and language, he has given quite a good deal of his time to the study of Hawaiian.

On Monday night he lectured in the Y. M. C. A. hall on topics Samoan and yesterday, spent the whole of the afternoon in classifying the Samoan curios at the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Kamehameha.

In the evening, he and Mrs. Churchill were the guests of American Minister and Mrs. Sewall at dinner.

AT THE FALL OF THE LEAF.

Why do the leaves fall? "Bliss me, I don't know," you answer: "I suppose because it is one of nature's arrangements."

Precisely; but why did nature so arrange? Why not have summer time always, with perpetual foliage? What is the meaning of denuded branches, withered flowers, daylight fading in mid-afternoon, and winter's cold and desolation? When you find out why the leaves fall you will have discovered one of nature's deepest secrets—why men die.

Suppose we try an easier problem. Why should Mr. William Steel have written such a sentence as this?—"At the fall of the leaf every year I got into such a state that I took no pleasure in anything."

No doubt there are minds so highly strung as to feel keenly the influence of outward conditions, changes of the weather and of the seasons, and so on. But they are rare, and for practical purposes they ought to be rare. Our friend Mr. Steel, happily for him, was not one of them. All the same he was a miserable man every time the leaves began to rattle to the ground.

Here's the way he puts it: "At the fall of the leaf every year I felt languid, tired and weary, and took no pleasure in anything. My appetite was poor, and after everything I ate I had pain and fullness at the chest and sides. Then there was a horrible pain at the pit of the stomach, which nothing relieved."

Now this sort of thing would soil a man's pleasure any time of year, but the oddity in Mr. Steel's case is that it always coincided with what you may call nature's bedtime.

"After a few months," he says, "the pain and distress would be easier for a while, but as autumn approached I became as bad as ever. In September 1890, I had an unusually bad time of it. I couldn't touch a morsel of food, and presently got so weak I was unable to stand on my legs. Every few hours I had to be poulticed, the pain was so bad. I went to bed and stayed there for a week, with a doctor attending me. He relieved me a little, but somehow he didn't succeed in getting to the bottom of my ailment."

That may be, but it doesn't quite follow that the doctor was in the dark as to Mr. Steel's ailment. He might have understood it right enough, yet failed to cure it because he had no remedy for it among his drugs. That happens all the while. Still, the reader may ask, What's the good of knowing the nature of a complaint if we possess no medicine to cure it? There you have us; no use at all, to be sure.

Well, Mr. Steel goes on to say: "For some time I continued very feeble, and was hardly able to walk across the floor. If I took a short walk I felt so tired and done up I didn't know where to put myself. This was year after year for six years."

"Finally I read about the popular medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and made up my mind to try it. So I began and kept on with it for some time. The result was that the pain left me, and my appetite waked up, and my food tasted good and digested well; and presently I was strong and hearty as ever. That was three years ago, and the trouble has never returned. (Signed) William Steel, Hambleton, near Oakham, Rutlandshire, Dec. 5th, 1893."

Mr. Steel is grocer and postmaster at Hambleton, and his case is well known there. His complaint isn't hard to see through; it was indigestion and dyspepsia. But why did it come on only in the autumn? What had the fall of the leaf to do with it? Let the reader study on that point.

Meanwhile it is a comfort to know that Mother's Seigel's Syrup will cure it no matter when it comes on.

PURE AND SWEET

and free from every blemish is the skin, scalp, and hair of infants, cleansed, purified, and beautified by

Cuticura SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. For distressing facial eruptions, pimples, blackheads, red, rough, oily skin, irritations of the scalp with dry, thin, and falling hair, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, and simple rashes and blemishes of infancy it is incomparable. Guaranteed absolutely pure by analytical chemists of the highest standing, whose certificates of analysis accompany each tablet.

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MOTHERS! To know that a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA, the greatest cure, will afford instant relief in the most distressing of itching, burning, and scaly infantile rashes and irritations of the skin and scalp, and not to use them, is to fail in your duty. This treatment means comfort and rest for parent as well as grateful and refreshing sleep for child, and is pure, sweet, safe, speedy, and economical.

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Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

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Warm Weather!

While in San Francisco we made extensive purchases of new goods suitable for warm weather and we secured them at low prices. Some of these lines have already arrived and we are offering them at prices which should win your patronage to us if we have not already had it.

Fancy Swiss, Organdies

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Muslin Dress Goods

From 10 cents to 30 cents per yard. Never sold here before at less than 25 per cent. above this.

Equipoise Waists!

The only garment which keeps the form perfect and the health as nature ordained. These waists are now worn by many of the best dressed ladies of Honolulu.

Marseilles spreads, new design, from \$2.50 to \$12. New linings for organdies just received.

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Electric Power being used, saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

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Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,500,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER General Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELM OF MADGEBURG INSURANCE COMPANY.

San Life Insurance Company of Scotland, Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co. Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD., Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896, £12,951,532.

1-Authorized Capital-£3,000,000 £ s d
Subscribed 2,750,000 0 0
Paid up Capital 687,500 0 0
2-Fire Fund 2,600,500 13 9
3-Life and Annuity Funds 9,601,182 2 8
£12,951,532 14 8

Revenue Fire Branch 1,377,028 17 9
Revenue Life and Annuity 1,404,307 9 11
Branches £2,981,236 7 8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremer Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gen. Agts.

HEALTH MATTERS

Complaint Against an Assistant at the Market.

To Be Investigated—Tuberculous Report—Cows Killed—Protest Settlement—Reports.

A fortnight's accumulation of business was taken up by the Board of Health at its meeting yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Kelliop reported 69,781 fish handled at the market during the past two weeks.

A written complaint against Nakookoo, an assistant to the superintendent of the fish market was received from Al, a stall-holder, by his attorney J. Alfred Magoon. It is alleged that Nakookoo has persecuted Al, condemning fish that were really fresh and good. Evidence sustaining Al's statement was presented. All the Chinese at the market sign a petition for the removal of Nakookoo. They charge that he is partial to certain vendors and has had Al arrested on a false charge. Mr. Kelliop said that Nakookoo was efficient and fair and cited an instance of Al selling bad fish. Inspector Monsarrat will investigate.

Veterinary Monsarrat reported fifty-three Woodlawn Dairy stock tested for tuberculosis. Fourteen were condemned and killed and evidence of disease found. A formal saving protest against the action of the Board's agent was submitted by the Woodlawn company and placed on file.

Officer Reynolds writes from Molokai that there has been rain and that there is plenty of feed for the cattle.

A foreigner at the settlement writes to refute an article to the effect that leprosy is contagious. The writer had a personal mention in the article and contradicted several of its statements.

Dr. Bond thanks the Board for sending Dr. Waughup, who has been of great assistance to the Bond family and who has taken hold of the local practice in an intelligent and effective manner.

Mr. Turner of Hilo agrees to act as one of the managers of the new hospital of his city. Sheriff Andrews told of progress in fixing the sanitary limits of Hilo. All slaughtering of beef is to be done in one place. A supposed case of diphtheria is in quarantine. Several doctors say it is not the dread disease. The new agent in Japan regretted to report that the epidemic of dysentery continued, notwithstanding the low temperature.

Asked as to the general state of health in the city Dr. Wood reported many sore throats. Dr. Day had been called in consultation to Pearl City. It was possible some tinned goods had caused dysentery in the stricken family. He agreed with Dr. Wood that some local condition made the trouble. Board went into executive session. Those in attendance upon the meeting were: President Smith, Secretary Wilcox, members Dr. Wood, Dr. Day, Dr. Emerson, Mr. Lansing, Mr. Kelliop, Inspector Monsarrat, Executive Officer Reynolds is out of the city on business for the board.

Hawaii and Maui.

The Mauna Loa came in early yesterday afternoon, a whole day ahead of time, this to enable her to undergo certain repairs and to get away on time Tuesday. Acting purser, Tom White, makes the following report: Kau "cleaned out." Light rains and good weather. Naalehu starts grinding next Monday, November 28th. No sugar at Hamakua. Heavy rains and medium weather. The Noeau arrived in Hamakua on the evening of the 23d. Discharged freight slowly. Met the schooner Norma at Napoopoo with lepers. Pioneer mill at Lahaina expects to start grinding in two weeks.

Kauai Postoffices.

Postmaster General Oat returns from the Garden Isle with a very good opinion of the condition of his department branches on Kauai. He visited all of them and found the work in each office in as good order as could be desired. No complaints were heard and the suggestions for improvement of service were few, but will receive early attention.

RHODES AFTER KRUEGER.

His Real Reason for Not Appearing at Buluwayo

LONDON, November 13.—The reason for the absence of Cecil Rhodes from the festivities attending the recent opening of the railroad to Buluwayo is said not to have been due to ill health, but to be part of a well organized plan to defeat Krueger in the election for the Presidency of the Transvaal, which occurs about two months hence.

The Saturday Review, which has much inside information regarding South African affairs, believes there is a fair working chance of Rhodes' defeating Krueger and electing a Boer who will not be hostile to the mining interests. Had Rhodes appeared at Buluwayo that town would have converted the whole affair into a personal triumph for Rhodes, which would have undone of the pacificatory work of the politicians, the sole object of which is to defeat Krueger.

Mr. N. N. Osburn, well known at Woodstock, Mich., was troubled with a lame back. He was persuaded to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It gave him relief in one night. This remedy is also famous for its cures of rheumatism. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The American barkentine Archer, Geo. Calhoun master, arrived in port at about 5 p. m. Tuesday, 17 days from San Francisco with a cargo of 900 tons of general merchandise consigned to Castle & Cooke, as well as 18 horses.

The Chronicle of November 17, says the Wheeling arrived in port yesterday from Honolulu with a report of rough weather and the good behavior through it all of the latest war vessel. She left Honolulu at 3 o'clock of November 6th and was ten days on her voyage. She met the Baltimore about seventy miles this side of Honolulu. For the first three days she encountered strong northeasterly trades accompanied by heavy seas, and the Wheeling's sea qualities were put to a severe test and not found wanting.

The O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Sealby, for China and Japan at 10 a. m. The O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Sealby, for China and Japan at 10 a. m. The O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Sealby, for China and Japan at 10 a. m.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

ROME, November 14.—Signora Verdi, wife of the celebrated Composer Verdi, now in his eighty-fourth year, is dead.

The Japanese Legation at Washington makes official denial of reports that Nicaragua had tendered to Japan the franchise of the Nicaragua canal.

LONDON, November 13.—The famous Louis XV drawing-room suit, composed of a sofa and six armchairs, with old Beauvais tapestry, has been sold in Paris to a London dealer for £14,000 (\$70,000).

WASHINGTON, November 13.—Secretary Gage has issued a circular letter directing that hereafter all claims for services for the Union Pacific Railroad Company against the Government be settled and paid in cash.

WINDSOR, Ontario, November 13.—News has reached Windsor that Sir Oliver Mowat is to be made Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, the administration of the oath of office to take place at Toronto November 14th. David Mills will succeed him as Minister of Justice for the Dominion of Canada.

PARIS, November 15.—Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the famous American dentist, who facilitated the flight of the ex-Empress Eugenie from Paris in 1870, died suddenly yesterday evening. Dr. Evans had never recovered from the shock of his wife's death. He died of angina pectoris after twenty-four hours' illness.

BRINDISI, Italy, November 11.—Letters received here today from Athens say that the torpedo scandal continues to be the sensation of the Grecian capital. The basis of this scandal was the discovery that all the cartridges fitted to the torpedoes during the war with Turkey were not provided with percussion caps and fulminating mercury, and that, therefore, they would have been useless in case they were needed.

Notice to Ship Captains.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,

Lieutenant, United States Navy.

BORN.

SMITH—In Honolulu, November 23, 1897, to the wife of A. T. Smith, a son.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, November 23.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Am. bktn. Archer, Calhoun, from San Francisco.

Wednesday, November 24.

O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Sealby, from San Francisco.

Thursday, November 25.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from Kapapa.

O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Sealby, from anchorage off port.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, November 23.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii.

Stmr. Helene, Freeman, for Maui ports.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports.

Wednesday, November 24.

Stmr. Waialeale, Gregory, for Kilauea, Kalihitwa and Hanalei.

Stmr. Caludine, Cameron, for Lahaina, Oahu and Mahukona.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Hanalei.

Stmr. Aethelbert, Gurney, for Portland, Ore.

Am. schr. Aloha, Dabel, for San Francisco.

Thursday, November 25.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Lahaina.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Sealby, for China and Japan at 10 a. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Kauai, per stmr. Mikahala, November 23—L. Conradt and 6 on deck.

From San Francisco, per bktn. Archer, November 23—C. Dawnhauser, and 3 children, W. Dawnhauser, S. Buck and Mrs. Geo. Calhoun.

From San Francisco, per O. & O. S. S. Coptic, November 24—P. C. Jones, Mrs. P. C. Jones, J. S. McCandless, Mrs. Alice M. Hastings, nurse and child, W. J. Wells, Mrs. W. J. Wells, Adolph Stadlander, H. H. Wilcox, Mrs. H. H. Wilcox, G. W. Banks, Mrs. G. W. Banks and two daughters, F. A. Schaefer, Mrs. F. A. Schaefer, Master Gustav Schaefer, W. J. Rightmire, L. W. Hough, Ernest Brecht, C. H. Bishop and daughter, G. Kunst, E. Hagedorn, H. Ensign, Miss Ensign, A. Leland, C. R. Williams, Mrs. C. R. Williams.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, November 25—P. T. Phillips, H. S. Ewing and wife, G. H. Angus, Mrs. J. K. Iauka, Miss Ulukou, Mrs. M. Edwards, Mr. Mana and wife, Mr. Shibayama, Mr. Lau Tong, H. Willgeroth, Wm. Crozier, Rev. S. H. Davis, Dr. McWayne, Miss McWayne, J. C. Johnson, R. G. Vanness, Mrs. J. C. Atcherley, child and servant, J. Cooper and 48 deck passengers.

Departures.

For Kauai ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, November 23—A. McBryde, Walter D. McBryde, G. N. Wilcox, R. W. T. Purvis, H. Morrison, H. C. Perry, C. Wolters, H. Isenbarg, Mak Lee and 2 children, Dr. Averdang, Mr. Lesser, Miss L. Duchalsky, Mrs. C. B. Olsen, Miss Olsen and Master Olsen.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr. Kinau, November 23—Volcano: Miss G. Huff. Way ports: Kubota and wife, Mrs. J. E. Barnard, Mrs. O. A. Stevens and 2 children, Miss J. Barnard, Miss Mulligan, Chas. Notley, Miss Ladd, Miss Coan, J. G. Serrao, E. N. Holmes, H. B. Stowe, G. J. Campbell, Theo. Anderson, C. B. Allen, Mr. Hagerup, W. F. Pogue, E. W. Barnard, S. K. Mahoe and wife, Rev. O. H. Gulick and wife, J. M. Horner, C. E. Kempster, G. F. Renton, T. E. Wall, Allan Herbert, H. A. Parmelee, V. A. Vettesen, J. H. Porteous and 89 deck.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Monday, December 13th, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold at auction, tract of Government land at Waialeale, Koolau, Oahu, containing 142 acres, a little more or less. Grazing and rice lands.

Upset price—\$2,500.

Terms—Cash. U. S. Gold.

For further particulars apply at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent Public Lands.

Public Lands Office, November 15, 1897.

1916-td

AT A SALE OF AWA LICENSES.

In accordance with the requirements of Section 18, Chapter 64 of the Laws of 1896, one Awa license for each District of the several Islands will be sold at public auction between the first and seventh day of December, 1897.

Each license will be for the term of one year from the first day of January, 1898.

The upset price will be as follows:

For the District of Honolulu.....\$1,000
For the District of Hilo..... 500
For the District of Wailuku..... 500
For the District of Lahaina..... 250
For each other District..... 100

The licenses for the Districts of Honolulu, Koolau, Koolaula, Waialeale and Ewa and Waianae, on the Island of Oahu, will be sold at the front entrance of the Executive Building on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of December, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon.

Those for the Islands of Hawaii, Maui and Kauai will be sold in the respective Districts of those Islands upon such day and date within the limit of time fixed by law, as shall be designated by the several Sheriffs or their Deputies. Due notice of date and place of sale will be given by posters in each of the said Districts.

A cash deposit of twenty-five per cent. of the amount of the bid will be required upon the fall of the hammer; said deposit to be forfeited to the Government if the full amount of the bid is not paid within five days from the day of sale.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, November 3rd, 1897.

1913-4CF

NOTICE.

The California Fruit Market (P. G. Camarinos & Co.) will purchase all kinds of produce, fruits and poultry in either large or small quantities. Persons residing on Oahu or any of the other Islands having turkey, chickens, eggs, butter, oranges, limes, alligator pears or any other kind of marketable produce, fruits or poultry, can send the same to them and get the market price.

Honolulu 7th Sept., 1897.

CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Warren Goodale, late of Hilo, Hawaii, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Administrator of the estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such Administrator. It is ordered, that Monday, the 27th day of December, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, November 24, 1897.

By the Court,

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

1913-3CF

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

Ermina Quitigua vs. Vicente Quitigua.

The Republic of Hawaii:

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon Vicente Quitigua, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the November Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 1st day of November next, at ten o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Ermina Quitigua, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition. And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of (L.S.) the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 1st day of October, 1897.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause until the next February (1898) term of this Court.

P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

1913-6LF

HILO SODA WORKS CO.

At the postponed annual meeting of this Company held at Hilo, Hawaii, on the 16th day of October, 1897, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

H. C. Austin.....President
Dr. C. H. Wetmore.....Vice-President
W. A. Hardy.....Secretary and Treasurer

Hilo, Hawaii, October 16, 1897.

1918-3w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of Kaleipua Kanoa, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased: Notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Kaleipua Kanoa, deceased, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned at his office on Merchant street, Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from the date hereof or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

CECIL BROWN.

Honolulu, Nov. 10, 1897.

1915-4tF

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of Manuel A. Barete, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased: Notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Manuel A. Barete, deceased, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned, at the office of Cecil Brown, on Merchant street, Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from the date hereof or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated, Honolulu, Nov. 10, 1897.

RICHARD ANTONIO.

1915-4tF

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been duly appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of Godfrey Rhodes, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Godfrey Rhodes, deceased, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned, at the office of Cecil Brown, on Merchant street, Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from the date hereof or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment at the same place.

Dated Honolulu, November 2, 1897.

NANCY RHODES,

Executrix of the last will and testament of Godfrey Rhodes, deceased.

1913-4tF

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the Estate of E. W. Holdsworth, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said deceased to present same to Mr. F. M. Swazy at the office of Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment thereof to the said F. M. Swazy.

Dated at said Honolulu, this 12th day of November, 1897.

EDITH M. W. HOLDSWORTH,

Executrix of the will of said E. W. Holdsworth, deceased.

1916-4w

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

AND

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO: FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

DORIC	Dec. 10	RIO DE JANEIRO	Dec. 4
CHINA	Dec. 19	CITY OF PEKING	Dec. 25
PERU	Jan. 8	DORIC	Jan. 4
COPTIC	Jan. 18	BELGIC	Jan. 22
GAEIC	Feb. 6	PERU	Feb. 1

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co.

—AGENTS.—

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of powers of sale contained in those two certain mortgages made by Antonio Rosa to the Trustees under the will of William C. Lunallo, deceased, the first of which said mortgages is dated December 13, 1882, and recorded in the Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 79, pages 208 and 209; and the second dated May 17, 1884, and recorded in said Registry in Liber 88, pages 186, 187 and 188, the mortgagees intend to foreclose said mortgages for breach of condition in them respectively contained, to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments described in said mortgages, and which are the same as described in each of said mortgage respectively, will be sold at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, on Queen street in said Honolulu, on Saturday, the 11th day of December, A. D. 1897, at 12 o'clock noon.

The property described in said mortgages respectively are those three several parcels or tracts of land situate in Kalihi, District of Kona, Island of Oahu, and described as follows:

1. All that parcel of land known as Ouaua, on the south side of Kalihi valley, being the land described as Apana 8 in Land Commission Award 6450, to Kaunohua no Moehonua, containing an area of 81 acres more or less.

2. All that parcel of land known as Kekuapala, on the north side of Kalihi valley, being the land described as Apana 9 in Land Commission Award 6450 to Kaunohua no Moehonua, containing an area of 105 acres more or less.

3. All that parcel of land known as Pohakuwaawa at or near the head of Kalihi valley, being the land described as Apana 10 in Land Commission Award 6450 to Kaunohua no Moehonua, containing an area of 326 acres more or less.

All of which parcels or tracts of land being the same as described in deed from D. K. Fyfe, the Commissioner to sell the real estate of W. L. Moehonua, to said Antonio Rosa, dated December 13, 1882, and recorded in said Registry in Liber 79, pages 206, 207 and 208.

The above described tracts of land are adjacent to the city of Honolulu, and being well suited to the cultivation of coffee as well as other products, their sale will afford an exceptional opportunity for the purchase of such land within easy access from Honolulu.

Terms cash. Deeds at the expense of purchasers.

WILLIAM O. SMITH, MARY S. PARKER, HENRY WATERHOUSE, Trustees under will of W. C. Lunallo, deceased.

Honolulu, November 16, 1897.

For further particulars inquire of William O. Smith, at his office, on Fort street, Honolulu.

1916-td

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage made by Antonio Jose, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to S. N. Emerson of said Honolulu, dated May 20, 1897, recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Liber 139, pages 87 and 88, and assigned to Chang Kim on October 15, 1897, the assignee of said mortgage intends to foreclose said mortgage for breach of condition in said mortgage contained, to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments described in said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, on Queen street, in said Honolulu, on Saturday, the 4th day of December, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon.

The property covered by said mortgage is all of that parcel or tract of land situate in Kalihi, District of Kona, Island of Oahu, being a portion of the land described in Royal Patent 1204, L. C. A. 681, containing an area of one and 40-100 acres, more or less, and the same premises conveyed to said mortgage by deed of W. H. Cummings, dated June 22, 1891, recorded in said Registry in Liber 133, pages 94-5.

Terms: Cash. Deeds at expense of purchasers.

CHANG KIM,